The German Tribune

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UN entry – no reason to make a song and dance about it

Süddeutsche Zeitung

UN membership for the two German States is no longer an occurence of ...nal importance. The one-time witticism of General de Gaulle's close friend André Malraux, who noted that he was so keen on Germany that he preferred there to be two Germanies rather than one, is now old hat, tiredly sarcastic and, although somewhat negatively so, rather a tribute to the German people.

M. Malraux is an old man, as is Richard Crossman and other European intellectuals who still delight at this aphorism. Their vision of the German people may occasionally recur in M. Pompidou's nightmares, but in all other respects no longer exists among the community of nations.

In its stead two German States have emerged, each of which considers itself to be the successor to the Reich and is thus to this extent the responsibility of the Allies, who retain responsibility for the German Reich as a whole.

The German nation, by way of contrast, is merely an auxiliary stratagem used in the context of relations between the two States. As long as Bonn works on the assumption that a German nation exists, the GDR cannot be a foreign country, only the second German State with which only special relations are permissible.

East Berlin, on the other hand, insists on the existence of a separate and distinct "Socialist German people" and lays claim to full diplomatic recognition, including recognition as such by Bonn, which is an unlikely prospect.

The refinements of and contradictions in connection with the interpretation given to the concept of nationhood are merely something of an all-German reality. For the remainder of the world the reality is far less complex, consisting as it does of two German States.

The admission to the UN of the two German States is accordingly no more than the final move in a game that began with the defeat and division of Germany. It is, moreover, only the logical conclusion of a process beginning with the existence of power blocs and the need for a balance to be struck between them and seeing in the division of Germany a guarantee of balance.

Historic forces are involved that are beyond the influence of this country and unlikely to change in the foreseeable future. 18 September 1973 is thus neither an occasion for sorrow nor one for jubilation. Nothing has gone by the board that was not already past history. The admission of two German States to the United Nations was inevitable.

Differences of opinion remained possible only as regards the timing and the conditions, yet many of the Opposition ignored the opportunity and voted in favour of Bonn's membership bid.

The Opposition realised that the conditions are ideal for this country. Bonn does not have to recognise the GDR as a foreign country, joint membership of UNO not being tantamount to recognition, and with the exception of matters concerning the city's status and security Berlin will be represented by the Federal Republic.

Last but not least the enemy-state clauses of the UN Charter, which established an exception to the ban on the use of force by empowering the Allies to intervene in erstwhile enemy countries if need be, no longer apply.

These conditions are by no means a matter of course when it is borne in mind that there was a powerful school of opinion in the GDR favouring gaining admission to the UN without concessions to Bonn via the slow but irresistible process of diplomatic recognition of East Berlin by one country after another.

Initially Chancellor Brandt's *Ostpolitik* of detente with Eastern Europe slowed down the tendency towards international recognition of the GDR, Willy Brandt being able to persuade influential neutral countries such as India and Sweden, from both of whom the GDR had hoped for pacemaking support, to hold their fire because UN membership had to be discussed by the two German States themselves and premature recognition would merely interrupt the talks. At the behest of the Soviet Union, which was interested in detente and favoured a swifter conclusion to the talks between the two Germanies, the GDR was obliged to agree to the present terms. East Berlin has gained external stability in return for concessions, particularly the human easements negotiated with Bonn, that it feels may well jeopardise stability on the home front. In return for its own upward revaluation outside the Eastern Bloc, moreover, it has had to stomach an incomparably more significant revaluation of the Federal Republic in the eyes of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

As long as relations between the two German States remain an aspect of detente between the superpowers their UN appearances will create no difficulties and the assurences given by Bonn's Walter Scheel and East Berlin's Otto Winzer that the UN building will remain free from German squabbles can be taken at face value.

In this context Bonn' intended

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Otto Winzer, German Democratic Republic Foreign Minister with Walter Scheel, the Federal Republic's Foreign Minister in New York

(Photo: dpa)



(Cartoon: Peter Leger/Hannoversche Allgemeine)

Scheel and Winzer promise no German squabbling in the UN

The entry of the two German States into the UN arena may not have been accompanied by pomp and circumstance but it was nonetheless more than a matter of international routine. It was, for instance, the first time a divided country has been represented by two States at the United Nations, and another pair of opposites has joined the existing contrasts between poor and rich, East and West.

This renders the UN admission of the Germans its own special significance. It also obliges the representatives of the two German States to exercise particular reserve.

Bonn intends to do so. Walter Scheel in his maiden speech to the General Assembly made it clear that the Federal government intends to advocate German reunification in freedom and self-determination at the UN but at the same time he made it clear that his country is interested neither in transferring German squabbles to the United Nations nor in taking over the UN lock, stock and barrel.

Many African countries will hardly agree with Bonn's contention that the right of self-determination and renunciation of the use of force are reconcilable — but you cannot please all of the people all of the time.

Other countries have long since learnt how great the difference in attitude can be between the pinnacles of principle and the slough of international political reality. Bonn will need to be most diplomatic in order to avoid falling foul of reality.

(Die Zeit, 21 September 1973)

■ UNITED NATIONS

UN's importance will continue to grow

The two German States have joined the UN at a time when hardly anyone has a good word to say about the world organisation. In recent years hardly a single major political decision has been reached anywhere in the world with UN assistance. Time and time again international crises and conflicts bear out the importance of the United Nations, and at *the UN building on the banks of New* York's East River even major issues fall foul of procedural complexities because a political consensus proves impossible of achievement.

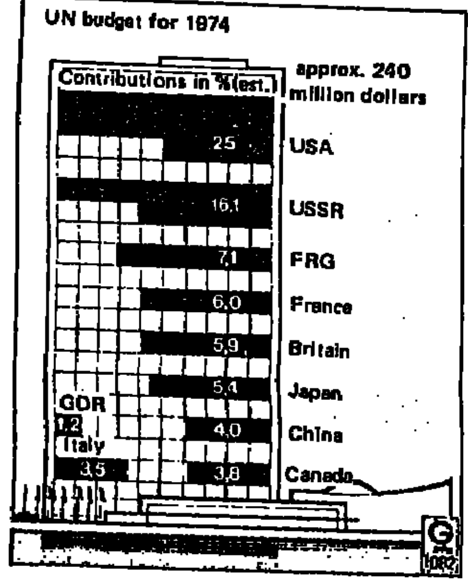
The arrangement of an international convention designed to combat terrorism and terrorists has in recent years assumed the proportions of a task for which the United Nations ought to have been predestined. Yet nearly a year after the issue was first included in the agenda there has now even been agreement on what constitutes terrorism.

To take another example, the UN Secretary-General not long ago toured the Middle East in order to sound out the views of those concerned on the spot and probe fresh possibilities of negotiation. Yet the only headline Dr Waldheim hit in the world's press was when he inadvertently entered one of Jerusalem's holy places bare-headed.

The United Nations proved a washout in respect of the Indo-Pakistani war. Indo-China has never officially been on the agenda. The conspicuousness of its absence from the political scene is nearly all the UN has to show for itself.

Even the Secretary-General, who might be expected to make a point of being optimistic by virtue of his office, sounded a note of disappointment in his last annual report:

"At present," Dr Waldheim noted "there does not appear to be clear agreement between member-countries on the way the organisation should proceed, and there are times when it is hard not to feel that not all governments fully accept the consequences that arise from their membership of the United Nations . . ."



Members of the United Nations 1973

Europe 19 · Europe, the East Bloc 10 · America 27 · Asia, Oceania 37 · Africa 42

This is a polite euphemism for the fact that 28 years after the establishment of the UN the great powers in particular, with the possible exception of China, could not care two hoots about the world organisation.

The most striking example of withdrawal from the East River is provided by the UN's host country, America. It all began with the admission to the United Nations of People's China in the face of US opposition and by virtue of a General Assembly vote that upset Washington.

Washington responded to its increasing isolation in the world body by growing steadily more disdainful towards it, though it is only fair to add that this approach was probably occasioned more by political necessity than by ill-feeling.

Dr Kissinger's diplomacy has demonstrated with brutal frankness that the United Nations is superfluous in respect of negotiations and decisions affecting relations between the great powers. The UN could, indeed, well prove a hindrance with its complex multinational machinery.

Scrambler phones directly linking power centres in East and West make nonsense of much of what the men who drafted the UN Charter in San Francisco in 1945 had in mind.

The gravest error is the founding fathers' own fault, however. UN procedure for safeguarding peace and settling conflicts, as laid down in the Charter, was based on the improbable assumption that the great powers would continue to sit in harmony at the conference table and jointly reprove anyone who was so misguided as to disturb the world's peace.

The entire UN Charter is constructed around this fiction — even though the right of veto granted to permanent members of the Security Council reflected immediate doubts as to whether the UN organisation would live up to expectations.

There is little point in wondering now whether the founding fathers of the United Nations really believed in the unifying power of common sense in world affairs or the whole procedure was dominated by considerations of self-interest on the part of the great powers, as might be assumed in view of the Security Council veto provision. At all events the UN has never been able to counteract this unwillingness to come to terms.

The United Nations lacks not only a serviceable means of averting the danger of international conflict; it also lacks a body capable of coming to decisions on internationally necessary or desirable developements.

The UN is not an international parliament, let alone an international government. Not even its founding fathers had anything of this kind in mind, and a good thing too! Who was to give the executive its instructions? Were policy to be determined by a majority in the General Assembly the putative world government would currently be controlled by the Third World.

Even so, the Secretary-General talked in terms of the UN as a unique organisation, and he is not alone in holding this view. Hardly has a new country gained independence but it applies for admission to the United Nations. Bonn and East Berlin are both celebrating their respective admission as a gala day, and so far no country has left the UN of its own free will. Is this really as absurd as it sounds?

International public opinion is critical of the expensive club in New York, but mainly because it only has eyes for — and consequently demands — what the United Nations is unable to deliver. Permanent disappointment caused by the UN's failure to cope with major crises distracts attention from important developments.

The United Nations has neither left the world unchanged nor has it remained the organisation it was in 1946. Lofty ideals of peace-keeping have given way to more pragmatic, not to say specific targets. International law, refugee relief, the fight against hunger, environmental conservation, space and oceanological research are all fields in which the UN stands a chance of achieving progress. All countries are interested in playing their part in drafting agreements.

This trend will increase. Below the threshold above which it is a matter of nuclear armament or disarmament and great powers' security considerations (in other words: war and peace) the United Nations will increasingly determine the shape of things to come.

Where else could the desire of the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America for greater economic and social equality with the industialised countries be channelled in constructive directions?

This is not tantamount to a "depoliticisation" of the UN. To follow the tenor of debate at the present, 28th UN General Assembly is to grasp soon enough that the great divide no longer runs between East and West but between the Northern and Southern hemispheres.

Thomas Meyer

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 17 September 1973)

UN entry

Continued from page 1

championship of human rights will remain general in scope for the time being. Competition for the grace and favour of Third World countries is now free from arguments over recognition.

This is not to say that the two states may not be on opposite sides of the fence when votes are taken on, say, the Middle East or, for that matter, that the Federal Republic may not be on the losing side.

But a policy that was sovereign enough to pave the way for East Berlin's admission to the UN must needs summon up sovereignty enough to face the consequences.

Dieter Schröder

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 18 September 1973)

The UN and its institutions

Tasks of the United Nations

1. Maintenance of world peace [...] security.

2. Promotion of international co[...]ation.

Principal institutions

I. *The General Assembly*

— reaches decisions by a two-th[...] majority on all "major issues." Th[...] is no right of veto.

The legal status of General Asse[...] resolutions is that of recomm[...]tions.

II. *The Security Council*

— consists of five permanent me[...] (the United States, the Soviet U[...] China, Britain and France) and [...] others. It is responsible fo[...] peaceful settlement of conflicts. It [...] merely issues recommendations, b[...] the case of threats to peace, bre[...] of the peace and acts of aggressio[...] entitled to go as far as to i[...] economic and military sanctions.

On procedural issues the Secu[...] Council decides by a majority of [...] votes. On all other issues the [...] permanent members must all be [...] favour. This principle of great-p[...] unanimity amounts to a right of [...].

III. *The Secretary-General*

— has as his most important pol[...] right the opportunity of directi[...] attention of the Security Coun[...] any issue that in his opinion is [...] to jeopardise world peace [...] international security.

IV. *The Economic and Social Co[...]*

— coordinates the work of UN [...] organisations in an advisory, spe[...] capacity.

V. *The Trusteeship Council*

— is responsible for the trus[...] administration of former co[...] territories.

VI. *The International Court of J[...]*

— exists to settle international [...]rences in cases where the cou[...] concerned agree to abide by its ru[...]. It also conducts legal surveys on t[...] of other UN organisations.

The cost to this country

Last year's expenditure on U[...] special organisations and pro[...] amounted to 428 million Marks. T[...] year's contribution to the UN's an[...] budget will amount to 44 mi[...] Marks, followed by between 44 and [...] million Marks over the period 1974-1976. Bonn has 386 members of [...] staff engaged in development work.

(Die Welt, 11 September 19[...])

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■ UNITED NATIONS

Bonn outlines 4-point foreign policy aims

As the Federal Republic, newly accepted into the General Assembly of the United Nations, takes its role on the stage of world politics it does so in a typically German manner: with idealistic [...]ne and full of principles.

This can be seen from the outlining of this country's position that preceded this most important step into a new arena of international affairs, and which has been expressed in the speeches gives by Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.

Up till now the Federal Republic of Germany has on many occasions been the whipping boy of the United Nations. Since this country was not represented on the General Assembly it had to take the blows directed at the Western Alliance.

But now the whipping boy would like to become the golden boy of the UNO, not in any ironic sense, but as part of a general effort to help the world body achieve renewed self-confidence and thereby greater authority.

The Federal Republic regards entry to the United Nations as an important inroad. After a long period of great difficulty in self-expression with the watchwords being "sole right of representation" and "Hallstein Doctrine" and then a period in which German policy involved making acceptance of a *modus vivendi* in a divided country compatible with the worldwide process of detente there is now to be a kind of aggressive peace policy of worldwide proportions.

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

At the Foreign Office (Auswärtiges Amt) a kind of mini-catechism has been drawn up condensing Bonn's foreign policy into four guidelines:

1. The principle of self-determination, which has been viewed more and more in the United Nations of late as a process of de-colonisation, is to be viewed in a universal context. In this respect it affects satellite States and the divided German nation.

2. Human rights will not therefore be regarded so much from the point of view of whole States, but rather in the context of rights of individuals. Here again the German situation comes to the surface. On this basis it will be easier for this country to intercede for the rights of people in the GDR.

3. In the sphere of economic and social solidarity the Federal Republic has already managed to achieve a great deal as a member of all special UNO organisations. The United Nations expends over two-thirds of its capital and labour resources in these fields. In future the Federal Republic will launch into the battle against hunger, ignorance and sickness with all the involvement of a full member.

4. The Federal Republic intends to upgrade the principle of the renunciation of the use or threat of force. This country sees the danger of a kind of club-law developing below the nuclear threshold. One passage in Walter Scheel's speech to the United Nations points to this: History is not a cowboy film in which people can blast a way clear for themselves with a six-gun.

It is these four guidelines that the Federal Republic has presented to the United Nations as its visiting card. At the same time this country leaves no doubt in anyone's mind that it will adhere to this mini-catechism.

The activities of this country on the world body should be predictable to the 134 partners. By marching in the van where resolutions are concerned this country intends to exercise the kind of influence that has been denied it in the long years when it was "waiting at the gate".

At the same time the Bonn government hopes that the alliance policy and the European policy will not suffer from the new dimension this country has acquired, but rather that it will benefit from it, namely via the experience of success of joint activities by the Nato partners and above all the nine members of the European Community on the international stage.

Bonn does not fear polarisation, relying on the acceptance by UNO of alliances as a stabilising factor in worldwide politics. And the East-West differences no longer have a major role to play.

We shall see in time whether this optimism was well-judged or misplaced. It

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The road to the East River

From the inception of the United Nations the organisation was directed against the former enemy countries and in particular against Germany. Today both States of the German nation have taken their place in the UN General Assembly.

These are the most important milestones along the way:

June 1945: The 51 signatories of the United Nations Charter grant themselves rights of intervention in the former enemy States of World War II.

November 1950: For the first time the Federal Republic becomes a member of a United Nations special organisation — FAO, the world food body.

December 1951: Debate on German policy at the second political sub-committee meeting of the UN General Assembly in Paris. Representatives of both parts of Germany express their attitudes to the question of pan-German elections.

July 1954: Formation of the German League for the United Nations in the GDR.

[...] 1956: Federal Republic takes up membership of all special UN bodies.

July 1963: On the occasion of Khrushchev's visit to East Berlin Walter Ulbricht demands acceptance of the GDR, Federal Republic and West Berlin into the United Nations.

February 1966: First application by the GDR for membership. The Security Council overrides the application in June of that year.

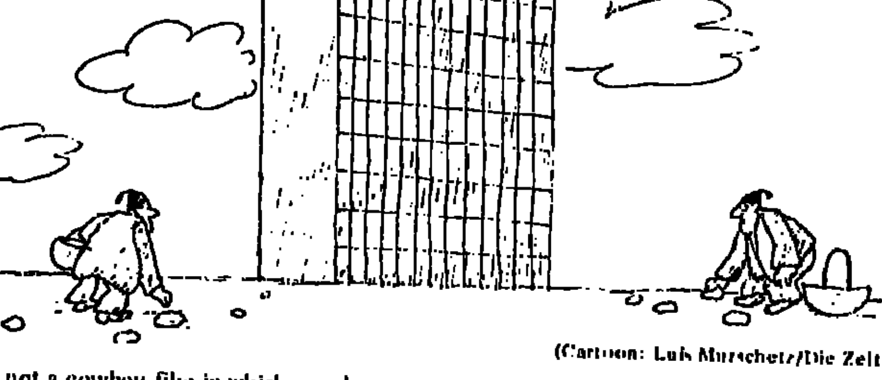
March 1970: In the "twenty Kassel points" membership of both German States "in international organisations" after the completion of the Basic Treaty is proposed.

[...] 1970: The Soviet Foreign Minister declares that the Soviet Union will decline to invoke the enemy State clause during the discussions leading up to the signing of the Moscow Treaty.

May 1973: Bundestag and Bundesrat ratify the acts for the acceptance of the Basic Treaty and UNO membership.

June 1973: The GDR and Federal Republic apply for full membership of UNO. The Security Council unanimously recommends the full assembly to accept the new members.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 18 September 1973)



(Cartoon: Luis Murschetz/Die Zeit)

Walter Scheel speaks to the Third World

Walter Scheel's address to the United Nations was directed at the Third World. But this does not mean that the Federal Republic is making contact with developing countries for the first time.

For close on twenty years now there has been cooperation between the Federal Republic and the Third World to their mutual benefit. On the one hand there was the urgent desire to see that Bonn kept open the chance to speak for those Germans in Germany who could not speak for themselves through the formation of free political parties and free elections — on the other side there was the desire for social and economic development of the emerging States overseas.

The development of the poorer nations is a task that the Federal Republic will take upon itself every bit as much as a full member of the UNO as it did as a member of the sub-committees.

But the continuation of the German Policy of the Bonn government required some words of explanation. Scheel gave that explanation. He explained that the only reason the Federal Republic had not joined the UNO before was that it did not want to cement the division of this country.

Bonn, he said, has now renounced the claim to be the sole representative of the German people. At heart this was not really a claim so much as a duty carried out in the manner of an official receiver's role.

The Federal Republic has not, Scheel added, renounced this duty, but is simply expressing it in a different fashion — claiming the right of peoples to free self-determination.

Will this make any impression? UN members are used to solemn speeches. It is doubtful whether they will see the links between their own free right of self-determination and that of the Germans.

The Germans, as far as they are concerned, belong to the other two camps in the world. So those who listened to Walter Scheel's speech will tend to view the simultaneous joining of the United Nations by the two German States as a silent rejection of the idea of union.

It was this idea that Walter Scheel had to contradict. And he left the option on the German Question firmly in the other court — it is the will of the electorate of the other German State that counts.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 September 1973)

Scheel speaks of a new point of departure at the UN

Following the acceptance of the Federal Republic into the United Nations General Assembly Bonn Foreign Minister Walter Scheel made this speech:

"Forty-seven years ago almost to the day Germany joined the League of Nations. This was eight years after the First World War . . . This time 28 years have passed since the War. Now there are two German Foreign Ministers in front of the UN delegates. This indicates the fate of my people. They are the origin and the victim of the War, facing a division that is not of their own making, living in two States and going jointly into an uncertain future.

"Do you understand why we hesitated about taking the step of joining the United Nations? It is painful to stare the reality of the division of your country in the face. We feared that taking such a step would give the impression that we had resigned ourselves to the division, that we had given up all hope of reunification. We feared that if both States became members we would only make the obstacles between people in Germany even higher. We wanted guarantees for Berlin and more contacts between Germans.

"Now we have reached a new point of departure. The two States in Germany have settled their relationship by means of the Basic Treaty of 22 December 1972. Where Berlin is concerned there is the Four-Power Agreement of 3 September 1971 to which both German States were party. Our aims are quite clear. The Federal Republic of Germany will continue to work for a condition of peace in Europe in which the German people regain their unity through free self-determination . . .

"The United Nations expend over two-thirds of their finances and the efforts of their staff in the battle against hunger, sickness and ignorance. This is a battle that we have supported from the outset. And I assure you, wherever there is a battle to free men from physical hardship, wherever there is a fight to restore decent living conditions, there, and only there, will you find the Federal Republic to be a nation of fighters."

■ EUROPE

Interest in Britain spreads to the older generation

The Federal Republic is currently experiencing a boom in all things British. "Swinging London" has long been an attraction for the younger generation in this country and now older people too are following their lead.

Tourists are travelling to Britain because they are interested in the country and not for reasons of health and recuperation. Most Germans speak a little English, have read a good deal about Britain and want to see for themselves what is really so special about the fantastic people who live on the other side of the English Channel and can proudly point to being the fathers of democracy.

Most Germans have been caught by the spell by the time they return from their voyage of discovery. Their enthusiasm does not wane even when they realise that the economic situation is not always rosy. You do not need to be a prophet to forecast that this interest will continue to grow.

There may be a number of reasons for this friendly interest but whatever the case London is one of the world's most fascinating cities – and despite well-founded rumours you can also eat well there.

But there may also be something deeper beneath the surface. The British know how to live with their tradition while we in this country never seem to be happy unless we are calling things into question twenty-four hours a day.

We are fast becoming a nation without history – and are therefore even more enthusiastic about watching the historical ceremony involved in the changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace.

From this country's point of view many features of British life have taken a turn for the better. The start made in the political sector and the man on the street now seems to be affected.

For many years there was anti-German feeling in the press and the film world and the Germans were readily made out to be ogres. One English woman journalist on the staff of a mass-circulation daily described German housewives as "fair, fat and forty" (Theodor Fontane once reported the same description when he was a correspondent in England). Another feature was that they only wore woollen underwear, the same woman journalist claimed.

Perhaps the British still enjoyed reading this tasteless nonsense ten years ago but when trying to form one's own opinion today, official views apart, it can be seen that relations have improved.

Admittedly, they could not have grown worse.

The times when the population of London cold-shouldered Theodor Heuss, then Federal President, or contemptuously displayed a complete lack of interest are probably over now.

Twelve years ago there were still disgruntled hotel receptionists who were reluctant to accommodate Germans or refused to put them up at all. Today the treatment is decidedly civil.

Underground passengers who hear tourists speaking German and understand what they are saying are eager to help. Waiters, hotel staff and shop assistants are willing to speak what German they know. We were wished "Guten Appetit" in a typically British pub and even our British friends were surprised.

Occasionally we got the embarrassing impression that we were being forced into the same role as the rich Americans who came to the Federal Republic in the fifties.

Of course the Mark has its attractions and the value of the pound is dropping all the time, making holidays in Britain very economical for people from the Federal Republic.

But it would certainly be wrong to interpret the improvement in relations from the purely material point of view. The change of attitude is more broadly based than that.

It must not of course be overlooked that the English are a nation which obviously finds it particularly difficult to find other nations interesting or even attractive. If anything, they prefer the Commonwealth countries.

The current scapegeat seems to be France. The British are today more hostile to the European Economic Community than ever – chiefly as a result of high food prices which are seen as the outcome of the EEC's French-oriented agricultural policy.

It has evidently not been forgotten that it was de Gaulle who snubbed the British at the beginning of 1963 by refusing them entry to the Common Market. The French are also criticised for resisting the political union of Europe. The British naturally assume that they would take over the role of political leadership in a community of this type.

Dean Acheson, head of the State Department under President Truman, once said that Britain had lost her Empire and had not yet found a new role in the world.

Indeed, there are many things on the British Isles that are undergoing a rapid change. Rapprochement between Britain and the Federal Republic is unmistakable at any rate.

We should however avoid overdoing this. The best type of good relations is reserved friendship between nations coupled with mutual respect for each other's characteristics.

Jürgen Eick

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 September 1973)

Foreign policy aims

Continued from page 3

is fairly certain that the Germany Federal Republic will not cross swords with the Germany Democratic Republic in the chamber of the General Assembly – but it is by no means guaranteed that the East will adopt a similar conciliatory attitude.

Experience seems to show that the opposite is more likely to be the case.

Another possible source of misunderstanding of the Federal Republic's guiding principles is from the young nation States of the Third World. Their way of thinking is still impregnated with ideas of overthrowing colonialism.

Thus the new radius of action for the Federal Republic brings not only new opportunities, but also new risks.

Heinzgünter Klein

(Der Tagesspiegel, 18 September 1973)

Swedish election revolved round methods not principles

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Europe has long considered the Scandinavian welfare state as an object worthy of imitation – or criticism. But is it now coming to an end? Have even the Swedes rejected it? The Swedish general election provides a number of surprising answers to this question.

The Social Democrats were hard pressed in the election and will only be able to rule in future with the support of the Communists. But this reverse does not mean to say that voters reject the basic social pattern existing in Sweden. The non-socialist Opposition's bitterest charge against the Social Democrats was that they wanted to scale down the social security system.

The Swedes were most concerned about which party could best protect their welfare state against the threat of unemployment and other problems.

This wish was coupled with the demand for improvements where the system had obviously become irrational or excessive. High taxes were a major point of controversy. But nobody put forwards any clear alternative to the welfare state.

Sweden's Social Democrats are no longer alone in putting forward guarantees for the welfare state. Time has also shown that this policy is unable to offer comprehensive security especially when laden down with the ballast of a centralised bureaucracy.

In addition, the broad ranks of the middle classes are paralysed by the realisation that they are unable to improve their own standard of living by working harder as the higher taxes imposed on the upper income brackets and the higher social contributions demanded soon eat up extra earnings.

But the party which tried most to remedy this situation and allow free rein to individual enterprise – the Liberals (at least in the closing stages of the election campaign) – was also the party that experienced a disastrous reversal of fortunes.

The cut in the Liberal vote was not even remotely balanced by increased support for the Conservatives, who take the same standpoint as the Liberals on this issue. Their "social liberalism" was not understood by the Swedes who traditionally tend to think along cooperative lines.

It is typical of the Swedish mentality that the two largest political parties each possess a corporative character. Olaf Palme's Labour Party is closely [...] with the trade unions, which [...] themselves as the party representing [...] wage-earner.

Fälldin's Centre Party was originally [...] agricultural party with middle[-class] overtones. But the Centre Party, the victor of the election, cannot be classed [as] one of the middle-class parties. [...] results therefore show no trend to [the] right.

Fälldin was helped both by fear [of] unemployment and the "back to nature" movement among young Swedes [who] are tired of city life and yearn [for a] simple rural life in fresh air and with[out] the pressures of indistrial society.

The Swedes appreciate their vast [areas] of nature more than any other nation [...] they have not digested the [...] industrialisation witnessed in the [...] centres of population.

Despite its irrational elements, [the] Centre Party's programme of decentra[lisa]tion and State support for rural [...] derived a good deal of support from [a] mood of nostalgia.

The Swedes' fixation with the s[...] of their welfare state led to voters b[...] alarmed by the three-per-cent unem[ploy]ment rate which has proved a perma[nent] feature since the partial recession [of] recent years.

The Social Domocrats have [...] made full employment one of their [...] aims but they showed themselves [...] to keep this premise. The non-so[cialist] Opposition therefore assumed this [...] and concentrated on unemployme[nt so] much that they lost sight altoge[ther of] arguments coupling over-emplo[yment] with relative instability.

Financial boosts for industry

The middle-class parties overtook [the] Social Democrats on the left by ad[opting] the Social Democratic aim of over[em]ployment. They forced the So[cial] Democrats into the role of [...] conservatives of the thirties so that [...] themselves could be seen as the exec[utors] of a social democratic programme.

The middle-class parties prop[osed] giving industry a financial boost [to] encourage the creation of new jobs. [In] view of the current economic situa[tion] this policy can only be described [as] inflationary and the Social Democ[rats] accused the middle-class parties [of] supporting the interests of capital.

The Opposition also excelled the So[cial] Democrats in their promises for gre[ater] social benefits without consideration [of] the State's financial position. In m[any] respects, the middle-class parties [were] united with the Communists on [this] issue.

The traditional appeals for so[cial] security issued by the various par[ties] bring the Swedish elections into a s[...] light. Forty years of Social Democr[atic] rule have made the disciplined Sw[edes] develop a fixation for the prote[ctive] elements of the welfare state. [...] fixations drags the parties in its wake [and] renders them helpless as soon as p[arts of] the system start to decay.

The election campaign was mo[re a] question of methods than a po[litical] controversy about the merits of va[rious] social systems. Party divisions we[re ...] the board. Nobody questioned [the] existence of the welfare state. Every[one] wanted to repair the damage do[ne in] recent years.

Claus Genn[...]

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 September 1973)

■ INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The big question – worker participation, but how?

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Experts from the two parties in the governing coalition – the SPD and FDP – are expected to meet again soon to thrash out a final compromise solution to the question of worker participation in decision-making.

Two factors will be breathing down their necks. One of them is time – two government statements have already been made and the governing coalition cannot afford any further delay.

The other factor is the Opposition. CDU General Secretary Kurt Biedenkopf has put forward an unexpected solution which, though it meets with a good deal of opposition within his party, is close to that of the FDP, the smaller member of the governing coalition.

The debate on worker participation is nothing new in the Federal Republic. Ever since autumn 1968 this newspaper has considered it its duty to encourage discussion by providing information, data, interviews and editorials on the subject.

Five years should be long enough a period for studying the various opinions and reaching a final verdict, even on such an important question as who should control this country's large companies.

But it must also be pointed out that the question of worker participation in decision-making is a specifically German problem. There are two main reasons for this. The German economy collapsed twice within two generations and the loss of private wealth was unparalleled.

Unlike the overwhelming majority of the population, the small minority who owned the means of production were able to get rich quick once the wheels of industry started turning again. This was particularly true after World War Two.

In addition, there was a concentration of power at the top of large concerns. In the long run developments of this type must prove a challenge to any democracy.

Seen against this background, it is easy to understand why the German word *Mitbestimmung* has joined the term *Weltanschauung* in the list of foreign words that sometimes make their appearance in English, the real language of international communication.

In the United States politics is largely the instrument of the broad middle classes who possess the overwhelming proportion of national wealth. American trade unions would never dream of sharing directly or indirectly in the control of large companies. One reason is that they would not want to weaken their position in tough pay negotiations.

Discussions on worker participation revolve around two main issues – the extent to which the various sides should enjoy equal representation, if at all, and whether executives should be granted a place on supervisory boards alongside representatives of capital and labour and, if so, to what extent.

Demands for equal representation on supervisory boards appear justified in those firms where the financier is not at the same time the manager. This applies to most large firms in this country.

But a minority, largely the owners of medium-size concerns, would then probably become victims of circumstance through no fault of their own. The law-makers will have to bear this in mind.

One means of guarding against this threat is to allow a firm's senior white-collar workers to be represented on supervisory boards. This group, dubbed variously as management or executive staff, is of far greater importance in industry than the public debate on capital and labour would make it appear.

Senior executives have already assumed a large proportion of the responsibility in private industry. And though the trade unions won't like it, it must be stressed that the certain degree of superiority this country's industry still enjoys abroad is largely due to its management plus a number of hard-working owners. There is no shortage of good skilled workers in other States, not even in the Latin countries.

The same is true for the willingness to invest capital. If changes are to be made in the bodies controlling large companies and if new laws are to be passed in this sector, the driving force of management must be given due attention.

The danger that representatives of capital could lose their willingness to invest as a result of possible positions of deadlock is as much a cause of alarm for the economy as the excessive hopes pinned on the future representatives of labour.

The risk of our competitivity on world markets suffering as a result of shortsighted decisions favouring workers cannot be rejected out of hand. The recent wild-cat strikes only underline these worries.

Two methods of participation in decision-making are currently being discussed by the governing coalition. One involves a 6:5:1 split between capital, labour and management and the other a 5+1:5+1 split between capital with their management representative and labour with theirs. The latter scheme seems likely to lead to a productive eternal triangle.

But if management representatives are to be elected by capital on the one hand and labour on the other, the list of candidates must be proposed by management itself.

Only then will there be a guarantee of management seeing itself as an independent group and of self-confident representatives of the executive staff coming forward.

Management is concerned primarily with the wellbeing of the whole firm and if executives are allowed to put forward their own candidates there is less risk of them becoming dependent on one of the two major groups. Direct election of executives to the supervisory board on the other hand would pave the way for opportunism, as events on controlling boards have revealed.

Problem of powers

Where participation in decision-making is concerned, the term senior executive can only apply to a management representative with an overall view of the firm and its competitive position.

If the present government and, at a later date, the legislature are to place such great confidence in labour representatives on the boards controlling large concerns, they must also find a farsighted solution where the representatives of management are concerned.

Admittedly, some imagination will be required as it is a question of taking two steps into the future. It can be assumed with a fair degree of certainty that once the representatives of labour have grown used to sharing in responsibility management will be less dependent on capital and will open the way for a form of control that attaches greater store to matters in hand than to ideology.

The Free Democrats, as the smaller of the two coalition parties, shoulder a high degree of responsibility in view of the large number of problems and suggested solutions. The party would lose all its credibility if it were to abandon the decisions on worker participation taken at its congress in Freiburg two years ago.

Biedenkopf has strained the unity of the Opposition in his attempts to gain more political flexibility on this issue. Parties are split over the question of worker participation.

The governing coalition can therefore take whatever decision it wishes. But when making up its mind it ought to opt for a solution that will achieve social advance while increasing and not undermining the strength of this country's economy.

Alfred Neven DuMont

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 September 1973)

Flexitime – a success

Flexitime has proved increasingly popular since it was introduced at the end of 1968. Some 95 per cent of the six thousand or so European firms which have switched to flexitime have no complaints, according to a representative survey conducted among five hundred of these concerns.

The firms listed a number of advantages. Ninety-five per cent of them claimed it was good for participation in decision-making on the shop floor, seventy-five per cent that it attracted new staff and sixty per cent that it cut the amount of time wasted when workers took time off to attend to private matters.

Thirty per cent claimed that it cut the amount of overtime and twenty per cent that it reduced the number of "one-day diseases". Firms also attribute their staff's generally greater willingness to work to flexitime.

The biggest disadvantage, according to 25 per cent of the firms covered by the survey, was that flexitime led to "poorer internal communication". The shorter hours worked in public authorities were also criticised in this respect.

But only five per cent of the firms had reservations about recommending flexitime and only three of the five hundred firms said they were in favour of scrapping the scheme.

dpa

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 5 September 1973)

Striking too costly for metalworkers

The Metalworkers Union would find it expensive to finance a nation wide strike in the metal industry. The trade union's Frankfurt headquarters estimates that it would cost more than 43 million Marks a day or almost 260 million Marks a week to provide support out of its strike fund for its 1.8 million members among the four million metalworkers.

But the Metalworkers Union only raised 216 million Marks in membership fees in the whole of 1972. It is therefore difficult to say how long it could support a nationwide strike, even as the largest trade union in the Federal Republic. "We would't be able to last out ten weeks," a leading trade unionist claimed.

dpa

(Bremer Nachrichten, 6 September 1973)

Hamburg plans to introduce paid leave for training

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Within the next six months Hamburg should become the first Federal state to grant its workers the right to paid leave to attend training courses. The House of Burgesses is due to discuss an SPD Bill to this effect at its next meeting on 26 September.

The SPD, the majority party in the House of Burgesses, hopes that the Bill will become law before the present legislative period ends next March. The law would cover all workers at private concerns and public service departments based or otherwise active in Hamburg.

The Bill proposes that workers should be allowed ten days' paid leave in any two consecutive calendar years in order to attend recognised courses of political education or career training.

Hamburg's Social Democrats have not restricted this offer to younger workers for the good reason that they already have better opportunities of education and career training than their older colleagues.

All Hamburg's workers are to be given an opportunity to attend courses of political training allowing them to understand the workings of State and society and carry out their political and social responsibilities. Further training courses should allow them to maintain their professional standards or increase their qualifications.

The SPD calculates that the law would impose and additional financial burden on both the State and industry. Experiences in other countries have shown that some five per cent of the labour force take advantage of schemes of this type.

This would mean that 33,000 of Hamburg's workers would be granted paid leave under the law. Private industry would face the additional financial burden of some thirteen million Marks a year – 0.1 per cent of the total wage bill. Herr Klose, head of the SPD group in the House of Burgesses, estimates that the law would cost the Federal state of Hamburg some two and a half million Marks a year.

H. Grote

(Der Tagesspiegel, 15 September 1973)

Fewer industrial accidents

Süddeutsche Zeitung

The number of industrial accidents dropped visibly last year, according to a Ministry of Labour report. Two and a half million industrial diseases and accidents at or on the way to work were registered, 6,102 of them fatal. This, the Ministry claims, is the lowest total since 1949.

The latest accident prevention report also contains child accident statistics. As many as 525,00 schoolchildren were injured last year, 72,000 of them on their way to school. A total of 357 schoolchildren and kindergarten pupils were killed.

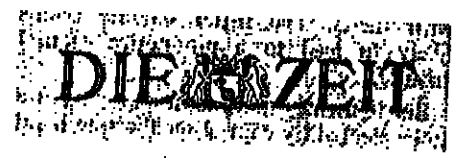
Minister of Labour Walter Arendt said in reference to the accident statistics that the government would continue to do all it could to extend safety precautions on the shop floor. Accident prevention was both a humanitarian and economic duty, he stated.

dpa

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 September 1973)

■ TRADE

Reparations must not be dressed up as development aid



Weeks ago the Bonn government denied that Yugoslavia was to receive a capital aid credit of 700 million Marks. Now that the budget draft has been published it is indeed clear that no such development aid is to be provided by Minister for Economic Cooperation Erhard Eppler.

Thus suppositions that Bonn intended to let Yugoslavia have the reparations it had claimed via the roundabout route of development aid can be laid aside.

But then one must take into consideration the statement by Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski (SPD) that Bonn considers the granting of credits to Poland at a favourable rate of interest within the realms of possibility. Poland and Yugoslavia are two countries that feel the Federal Republic still has to pay a long-standing debt from the Second World War. So the question of whether Bonn will in fact use a little trick to grant reparations to these countries which suffered in the War is still live.

Nor is there any denying that Belgrade was given a booster last year in the form of a 300 million Mark capital aid loan. The conditions – two per cent interest, thirty years duration and ten years free – are so favourable that this is almost a subsidy that will never be returned.

As far as development aid is concerned no objections can be made to money granted under such conditions. And Yugoslavia is indeed still an OECD-recognised developing country. It is also one of those Mediterranean countries with which Bonn and the European Community have a special agreement to grant preferential treatment in trade deals.

Other Med. countries such as Spain, Greece and Turkey have received money from Bonn. Morocco and Tunisia likewise. These two Arab countries were honoured because they did not break off diplomatic ties with the Federal Republic in 1965 when this country embarked on diplomatic relations with Isreal. This was more a question of foreign policy than development aid.

Development aid for Yugoslavia would not be such an unusual thing, even though the question must be asked whether it is still justified. The point is, what motives are behind granting development aid cash to Belgrade? It is a matter of hundreds of millions of Marks, after all.

Furthermore there is the justified suspicion that the money is intended as something quite different from development aid. Concern should be shown about the application of last year's 300 million Marks. Yugoslavia used this money largely for purchasing goods and not for investment in industrial plant.

But capital aid is supposed to serve to create new jobs and not to pay for consumer goods. The exceptions to this are in the cases of acute famine and other natural catastrophes. If Yugoslavia is to receive development aid the normal criteria must be adhored to.

Another question that must be asked is whether any development aid should be granted to countries where the level of development is as high as Yugoslavia. Like some other recipient countries – Israel, Spain, Greece – Yugoslavia is quite highly developed.

Israel and Yugoslavia will probably soon be struck off the OECD list of developing countries. In Africa and Asia, after all, there are countries that are far less highly developed and for which less is being done. Erhard Eppler has often voiced his concern about this fact.

At US$770 per capita of population the Yugoslav gross national product is certainly lower than the average in central Europe. But as the difference between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic in the one direction is great so is the gap between Yugoslavia and certain African States in the other direction. Thus no one can understand why a moderately developed country should receive aid priority from the Federal Republic.

The same arguments advanced for not ending development aid to Spain, Greece and Portugal apply in the case of Portugal. If aid were suddenly cut off there would be a suspicion of political ulterior motives. Therefore this country must tread cautiously.

If countries like Yugoslavia are to be helped it is essential to search for new methods that are more in line with their level of development. One potential is for an expansion of economic contacts with the Yugoslavs.

Of course there are problems involved in economic cooperation with communist countries. But steps in this direction with Yugoslavia have produced a certain amount of success, enough perhaps to justify further expansion of economic ties.

Yugoslavia is interesting to this country as a supplier of raw materials, while the Federal Republic can offer Yugoslavia technical knowhow. Possibilities of cooperation offer themselves in the field of energy too, as shown by the efforts of the West German electrical supply industry in setting up a nuclear power station in Yugoslavia.

If it proved possible to create an electricity supply network this would solve many energy problems, including the problem of where to build power stations in our industrial landscape already so threatened by environmental hazards. Yugoslavia presents itself as a potential answer, being closer to this country than Siberia – geographically and politically.

Nor should we forget the problems of the Yugoslav migrant workers in this country. The cry that we should create more jobs overseas rather than bring greater numbers of workers to this country has become so loud that we cannot fail to hear it. This country already employs 50,000 Yugoslavs who have been unable to find a job back home.

It is, however, dubious whether there will be the favourable credit conditions for an expansion of economic cooperation with Yugoslavia and possibly with Poland as will. After all it is the West German taxpayer who receives the bill for the interest.

If cooperation under normal conditions is not viable its long-term value becomes quite dubious. We already have enough lame duck companies in this country requiring subsidies to keep them going.

Up till now Bonn has always pointed to the free capital market when dealing with partners from the East Bloc. On the other hand West German countries are constantly complaining that they cannot compete with other Western countries on the East Bloc market.

The governments of other Western countries, especially France, Italy and Britain have long since knocked holes in unconcealed competition. In order to boost their trade with the East Bloc they offer special credit terms and subsidies. An additional range of tools of credit for the promotion of exports, apart from those already in use (exchange rate, export assurances and central government credit guarantees) is now being demanded repeatedly by traders in the Bloc who deal with this country.

At the moment special credit conditions in dealings with countries with State-controlled economies are not particularly sensible from the point of view of economic and stabilisation policies. This country still has a surplus of exports. Despite repeated revaluations of the Mark our goods have remained very much in demand. Despite price rises and strengthening of the Mark has caused demand tends to rise rather than fall and nearly every month new export records are achieved.

A new way of achieving greater exports to the East Bloc, such as is being discussed at present, could lead to additional increases in overall exports from this country. For this reason it is essential to exercise caution when offering the East Bloc loans at favourable rates of interest.

Moreover there is always the danger that economic interests will become embroiled with political motives. Nuclear power stations in Yugoslavia and road-building in Poland should be given backing for economic reasons, but not because old political scores have to be settled.

If the Federal government feels it must pay reparations to another country it must say so clearly and not fall prey to the temptation to cloak such an unpopular measure in the respectable garb of development aid, economic cooperation and the granting of a loan at a favourable rate of interest.

Politics and trade must be kept separate except in emergencies – Willy Brandt has said so. There is no cause for retracting this on account of Yugoslavia or Poland.

Wolfgang Hoffmann

(Die Zeit, 14 September 1973)

Tokyo Gatt talks promise little

KielerNachrichten

The Americans called for a liberalisation of world trade after the War and managed to see this though. Now they have achieved a clear under-valuation of the dollar to boost their exports and are using this under-valuation as a barrier against imports from Japan.

The Japanese have raised barriers to protect themselves from embarrassing imports and are launching out at markets all over the world trying very successfully to sell their wares.

The Europeans have built up a Common Market, removing internal barriers and setting up a high fence all around to encapsulate themselves and make themselves economically over-powerful in their fortress. Their agricultural market is an example of blatant protectionism which is worrying to the Americans and others.

Japan, the United States and the European Community – these are the big three meeting with about 100 other States in Tokyo for the second Gatt Round.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was formed in 1948 as a special organisation within the United Nations and aims to create a higher standard of living, full employment and economic growth in member States.

Recognition of the fact that customs duties impede trade and thus hamper progress has led to the permanent Gatt demand that its members should hold whatever talks are necessary to ensure the removal of import barriers.

The Federal Republic has been a full member of Gatt since 1950 and has passed on its concept of a free-market economy to other members as far as possible. The liberalism of our market, the openness of that market for all, has been very good for our economy.

When branches of our economy have found themselves challenged by cheap imports – for instance the textiles sector – they have adjusted to the new conditions. This need for flexibility has meant that sacrifices have had to be made.

But in general the country has benefited. The market and the Mark have provided the greatest leeway for adjustments. It was not merely by chance that the breakdown of import duties became a means for pursuing stabilisation.

This second Gatt Round in Tokyo could not help but be dominated by the big three in world trade. The other countries will for the most part watch the contest from the touchlines.

Applied protectionism, protection of the home economy from imports, will be the main topic for discussion. The debates will be long and hard. This time the agricultural sector will be included. The Federal Republic will be protected from national egoism, but will see itself attacked as a member of the European Community.

Nor is the Community entering the battle in Tokyo as an entity. The EEC wants to see the Gatt talks crowned with a communiqué whereby the policy of liberalisation is unmistakably bound up with efforts to get the world monetary system back on stable lines.

The Community has not got a hard statement to make on this, but what it expresses rather flabbily will certainly be applauded by the United States and Japan. However, the French feel it says very little.

Paris wants to go on record as stating categorically that only a reform of the world monetary system can possibly advance world trade.

One suggestion put forward by the Americans has already met with the disapproval of Europeans and united them against the United States.

Behind the search for a compromise on matters of detail which must be found there is a plethora of problems with which this Gatt Round must busy itself. According to experts it will take a further two years before the business of the Round in Tokyo is brought to its conclusion and it is feared that a knockout blow will be dealt to protectionism.

By then the Gatt partners all over the world will have got their heads together to try to sort out the monetary mess. On this matter too scepticism is very much in place.

Harro Ney

(Kieler Nachrichten, 12 September 1973)

■ FOOD

The spirit is willing, but the flesh is too dear

Butchers in this country are being terrorised by a wave of consumer fury. They are being made the scapegoats for the soaring price of meat and housewives and consumer associations are gunning for them.

Experts in this branch have noted since the beginning of the year a "silent protest" in the form of declining sales of meat – but now that protest has erupted in the full glare of publicity.

More and more housewives, from Flensburg to Garmisch are giving the cold shoulder to roast veal and fillet steak. Local newspapers are filling their recipe columns with tempting new ways of preparing poultry, consumer associations are duplicating sheets to send to their members with recipes for eggs and potatoes, and nutritional experts are joining in the fray, pointing out that other products are valuable sources of protein – fish, milk, eggs, cheese.

Following the example of American housewives who have already staged a "meat strike" amid much ballyhoo women in this country are taking the last resort. Renate Rosendahl of the Düsseldorf Consumer Centre said: "We want a total meat boycott!"

In this country the strike began with a meat boycott on weekends in Baden-Württemberg at the beginning of May. This was calculated to strike right at the heart of butchers, since the weekend is normally boom time. The housewives refused to go to the meat counter and deep freezes, at the instigation of the Stuttgart Consumer Centre.

The conflict between the consumers and "price racketeers" became more vehement. It spread to other federal states where there was already latent unrest at the twenty per cent increase in the price of meat since last year.

In Duisburg a study group of Social Democrat women called on 20,000 families in the area to organise resistance to soaring meat prices. As a result of this many butchers were forced to make special offers to get rid of meat.

In the Ruhr housewives Ingrid Kullik and Anita Schmidt marched through the streets of Dortmund with small placards saying: Housewives! Don't put up with outrageous meat prices! Cheaper meat for all! They carried their banners through several city centres in the area and many street markets. They produced lists of shops to be boycotted and recruited over one thousand strike sympathisers, calling on them to go without meat and meat products for at least a fortnight.

At the negotiating table the guild of butchers, already staggering under the blow of lost turnover, had to suffer the slings and arrows of outraged housewives, who had prepared their case well and accused the butchers of failing to pass on lower cattle producer prices to the consumer.

The butchers were at a loss and offered four pounds of roasting pork to each of the women taking part in the discussion. But this attempt at bribery was vehemently rejected and the strike went on.

In Hanover there is a black list drawn up by the Lower Saxony consumer centre of butchers who have been selling meat at prices well above the averages worked out by zealous and voluntary price-watchers.

The Hanover centre publishes a guide to prices which is displayed in its window. Consumers and butchers, eager to know what the average price is, flock to their window to find out the local price each day for pork chops, spare ribs, fillet steak and pig's trotters.

In Düsseldorf, we hear, there has been bitter fighting at the front since 16 August. A joint campaign was organised by the North Rhine-Westphalia Consumer Centre and the Trades Unions Confederation, calling on consumers in the capital of the state to boycott meat for a couple of weeks to start with.

Prior to this talks had been held between consumers and the meat trade in which a threat to boycott meat had been been issued in the event of meat prices not being brought down.

Three weeks later 85,000 pamphlets were issued in the streets of the city, announcing: We are at the end or our patience – we can make do without meat.

The response among the people of Düsseldorf was not very encouraging, though canteens and restaurants were pleased to go along with it and serve meals with little or no meat content. And one or two butchers looked on disgruntled as regular customers went down the road to the market and the holders of fish and poultry stalls were able to pack up and go home earlier than usual.

Butchers shops everywhere tried to attract customers with special offers. Housewives looked on regretfully, realising that though prices had been brought down this was not something that would last. Fillet steak dropped from 34 Marks per kilo to 19.90 Marks, but it was only a temporary offer.

In the *Neue Fleischerzeitung* worried butchers blazed the headline: Sales down by sixteen per cent. They produced pamphlets to distribute in places where the housewives were distributing theirs, claiming: We are not responsible.

They reject the accusation that they are pushing up prices by pointing to the shortage of beef, which has been caused by multifarious factors.

Heinrich Rullmann, master butcher in Frankfurt, explained: "There is a world

DIE ZEIT

shortage of beef." The supply of beef declined by 13.5 per cent in one year alone (June 1972 to 1973). As far as domestic production in the Federal Republic is concerned 800,000 fewer beef cattle ended up as Sunday joints in one year alone.

Ten years ago beef eaters in this country consumed on average just 45 kilograms – today each person eats 81 kilograms. Of course imports have had to increase.

West German housewives have not been particularly impressed at being fed such statistics. With a list of figures for beef cattle production, slaughterhouse statistics and shop prices they have been able to prove that there have been mark-ups of over fifty per cent.

Dr Siegrfied Bluth, press spokesman for the Baden-Württemberg Consumer Centre, said: "This is much too much. The butchers are grabbing every penny they can."

This country's most famous meat consumer Josef Ertl, whose motto is: Don't always eat entrecôte, try pig's trotters occasionally, has been waiting since the spring for butchers to pass on lower producer prices to the public.

Finally he became impatient of waiting and warned: "It's all taking a bit too long for my liking." He arranged talks with leading representatives of the meat and cattle industries.

The Federal Meat Trade Association in Frankfurt, which represents 35,000 butchers with an annual turnover of twenty milliard marks, counter-attacked against Bonn's criticism. He said that it was only the price of bulls, which account for about one quarter of beef production, that had dropped, and that only slightly.

The system of pricing is controversial. If the producer price of one type of meat falls butchers often fail to reduce shop prices so as to finance higher prices in another type. The Chairman of the Association in Frankfurt, Hermann Vielliebe, admits that this is often not very skilfully done. In this manner people who eat, say, beef are having to subsidise those who prefer, say, pork.

Consumers are pleased with the results of the asceticism they have shown with regard to meat. Even in cities such as Munich, Hamburg and Berlin where there has been no boycott so far butchers have been making special offers.

In Baden-Württemberg there is talk of prices having declined by 25 per cent and in Düsseldorf the meat trade for the North Rhine area has had to lower prices by five per cent.

Those who champion the cause of the consumer are well aware that boycotts of this kind can help to keep the meat-eating public on its toes, but cannot bring about a lasting stabilisation of meat prices.

Olaf von Wrangel of the Düsseldorf Consumers Centre said: "By and large prices depend on decision made in Brussels." In the past two years alone the Agriculture Ministers of Europe have increased beef prices by five per cent.

Another side of the boycott coin is the developments with regard to substitute products such as fish, poultry, eggs and vegetables. As soon as demand began to rise traders were not slow to raise prices accordingly.

This was a particularly grotesque aspect of the strikes, especially in Baden-Württemberg, where housewives took to buying asparagus instead of meat. Prices soared, occasionally reaching seven Marks per pound.

So consumers in this country will have to go on waiting for stable meat prices, even after this campaign. Up till now the only consolation for those who like meat has been the chicken. The price of poultry has scarcely changed at all in the past year. Battery chickens only cost about 4.20 Marks and offer plenty of meat – not to mention a few hormones for free!

Ronald Granz

(Die Zeit, 31 August 1973)

Good harvest should help cut food prices

DIE WELT

Food and Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl recently told the press in Bonn that he was optimistic about price trends for important foodstuffs. According to Herr Ertl the shop prices for a number of agricultural products will drop below last year's price after the harvest, "unless weather conditions deteriorate between now and harvesting time or the market situation in neighbouring countries leads once again to shortages of supply."

In general Josef Ertl feels that the prospects for a bumper harvest are good.

A drop in shop prices is expected in the case of fruit, green vegetables and potatoes. The chances of a good harvest of apples suggest that apple prices will also be low.

Beef is also likely to become cheaper, according to the Food and Agriculture Ministry. There is now a larger supply of beef cattle and this should at least prevent further price rises. But Herr Ertl admitted that in this country, too, it would be essential to intervene in the case of beef. State Secretary Hans-Jürgen Rohr, commenting on this, said that it would be necessary to prevent market prices dropping below their present level.

For this reason hopes of beef becoming much cheaper should not be entertained. The same applies to pork, bacon and fresh dairy products. There is little prospect of the present price level changing much.

According to the Food and Agriculture Minsitry the prices of foodstuffs in the economic year 1972/73 were on average 8.6 per cent higher than in the previous twelve months. The increase in the overall cost of living was 6.6 per cent.

Farm produce prices were up by 11.5 per cent, while agricultural working funds were up by 9.2 per cent. Against this background it should be noted that the productivity per farm-hand increased by fifteen per cent.

In the case of grain, porkers and milk an increase in the proceeds from sales is expected. Beef cattle are expected to bring farmers as high returns as last year.

Incomes will improve as the migration from the land continues and proceeds from sales improve. But farm workers cannot expect such a large rise as in the last economic year, according to an investigation carried out by the Ministry.

Josef Ertl said that the 1973 harvest would be "satisfactory to good". Neither consumers nor farmers need worry. The effect of shortages of the world market of certain commodities should not be over-estimated.

The grain harvest in the Federal Republic is expected to be 20,970,000 tons, as high as in the record year 1971.

This harvest would confirm the prognoses made by the Ministry in the spring. A dry and sunny summer has helped to produce this bumper harvest of grain. On the other hand some areas lost out at the end of June and beginning of August when there were long dry spells. On light ground particularly this resulted in quite severe losses.

Last year's harvest of sugar beet – 14.7 million tons – should be exceeded, but the harvest of potatoes will not be so great as last year, since fewer acres were sown. Crops of vegetables are expected to be small, too. But the crop of stone-fruits should be better in the Federal Republic and probably the EEC as a whole, than in 1972.

The wine crop is expected to be more plentiful than in 1972. Weather conditions suggest that the 1973 vintage will be of considerably higher quality than 1972.

Josef Ertl, looking forward to next year, stressed that the improved grain harvest meant there would be plenty of cattle fodder available.

(Die Welt, 1 September 1973)

■ MOTORING

Frankfurt show still pulls in the crowds

For eleven long days Frankfurt is once more the Mecca of motorists and the motor trade. Nearly 1,200 exhibitors from 28 countries vied with each other for floor space at this year's motor show.

A little over 46 acres was on offer – 185,000 square metres at roughly 1,000 Marks a time – yet there was no shortage of takers. The Motor Industry Association, who run the show, had to dock twenty per cent from the total floor space booked.

Despite having 40,000 square metres (ten acres) more at its disposal than four years ago, this year's Frankfurt motor show was oversubscribed to the tune of twenty per cent, so there can be no talk of a slump if this is any criterion.

In other respects too the trade was at pains to gloss over such worries as may beset motorists and the industry at present. No one at the gleaming stands made the slightest mention of tax increases, new speed limits, cuts in roadbuilding expenditure or saturation of the market, which according to the latest Deutsche Shell survey is only just around the corner.

At Frankfurt everything is bright and beautiful and not even the accountants on the boards of directors have the heart to spare a thought, for the duration of the motor show, for forthcoming new wage agreements, declining profits and the 27-per-cent share of the home market cornered by foreign manufacturers.

"With the motor-car into the future" is the motto of the Frankfurt show, and although visitors were delighted with virtually everything they saw there was a world of difference between this year's debate about future prospects and the tenor of the last motor show, held not in 1971 (when it was cancelled unexpectedly) but in 1969.

Nothing is more indicative of the change than the endeavour on the part of the organisers and, for the matter, the trade to strip the debate regarding the future of the motor-car of emotion and sentiment (the declared aim of the motor show programme, according to its press release).

Objectivity was to be the hallmark of debate, and the more interesting topics discussed during the show were: "Does the motor-car (still) have a future? ", "City and Car", "Problems of regional traffic planning" and "How safe are our cars? "

1969, it is evident, was the last of the old-style motor shows, the classics, one might say. It was the last occasion on which engineering data and production figures were proudly billed as steps in the direction of progress.



Economic Affairs Minister Hans Friderichs (2nd from right) at the opening of the motor show. (Photo: dpa)

Nowadays the motor industry is up against it, hard pressed by a small but increasingly influential group of people who feel that congestion and accident statistics, traffic noise and exhaust fumes are sufficient to warrant calling private traffic and with it the motor-car into question.

The industry is naturally doing its best to counter this hostile outlook. Never before at a European motor show has there been so much talk of external and internal safety, of exhaust depollution and of environmental considerations.

A number of exhibitors are already thinking in terms of a future in which present-day cars will be either antediluvian or prohibited. There is, for instance, the Porsche long-life car project, which would logically result in production figures being halved.

Assuming that current models are built to last ten years and 100,000 kilometres, the Porsche prototype is designed with a life-span of twenty years and 300,000 kilometres (200,000 miles) in mind.

What is more, technological innovations are to be incorporated with the aim of making it easier to recycle what is left as scrap. The current consumption craze is madness, and not only as far as motor-cars are concerned, says Dr Ernst Fuhrmann, head of the Porsche development team, – shades of Dennis Meadows and *Frontiers of Growth!*

The solutions suggested will undoubtedly first meet with outright condemnation by fellow-manufacturers, but in the long run they promise to be a godsend to motorists – and let the manufacturers do nor more than decide at long last to fit out their models with rustproof exhaust units.

Bosch are banking on rigorous clean air packages that will one day lead to a ban on combustion-engined vehicles in built-up areas. The logical alternative is electric propulsion, noiseless and exhaust-free.

On its own the concept of electric traction will not fill the bill, no matter how much inventors and transport planners might like it to. All batteries currently available pack too little punch to store sufficient amounts of power in a suitable size and weight and at a reasonable price.

As a rule prototype electric cars manage sixty miles at most on one battery or set of batteries. In difficult conditions they may not even last 25 miles. The prospects of improved batteries are dim, and the future does not seem to hold much in store for fuel cells either, even though they were felt to hold forth the prospect of a solution to the problem ten years ago.

Bosch have been engaged in work on electric traction for a long time and their latest venture represents a cross between conventional propulsion and electric power, aptly called the hybrid system.

The idea is nothing new. What is new is that it has now been put into practice. In town, at low speeds, electric propulsion is used. Power is provided by relatively small batteries, weighing 44 lb each for all that, and capable of conveying the vehicle a distance of twelve miles – through town. Once the outskirts are reached the combustion engine is automatically ignited and not only powers the vehicle but also recharges the batteries.

Electric power renders clutch and gearbox superfluous. The starter motor is electric, in any case. At a speed of twenty miles an hour – more if need be – the combustion engine automatically ... the act, the electric motor replacing the gearbox.

BMW's new 2002 Turbo represents a step in another direction altogether. A turbo unit has been added to the two-litre injection engine of the 2002 tii, BMW being able to call on years of ... experience with turbo propulsion.

The turbo unit functions as a compressor but is powered not by the crankshaft, as were its predecessors in the twenties, but by the kinetic energy of the exhaust gases, which works the turbo. The compressor boosts the 2002 to ... DIN horse power and first-rate performance.

To look at, though, it does not seem to have much in common with an age in which safety is the cardinal consideration. Its front and rear design has a ... touch, particularly the word "turbo" written backwards across the radiator grille so that the car in front will provocatively be able to read it the right way round in the mirror.

The optical impression is not the only ... the story, however. In engineering ... the turbo concept may yet prove extremely interesting, particularly with regard to its recycling of exhaust ...

Frankfurt also boasts the obligatory display of high-priced dream cars. For fifty thousand Marks or so there is, for instance, the CD Diplomat, a de luxe sports coupe based on the Opel Diplomat.

The same trend, though at a more moderate price, is reflected by the Matra Bagheera, here shown in this country for the first time and available from Simca-Chrysler dealers from October at 14,198 Marks. It boasts three seats side by side and the 84-horse-power engine of the Simca 1100 TI.

World premieres were given of the coupe Lancia Beta and the coupe version of the Alfasud. The Opel Kadett's latest version was seen by most people for the first time at Frankfurt too.

The Kadett heads the list of a number of new and improved standard models, the most noteworthy of which are the BMW 525 (the 520 with a 2.5-litre six-cylinder engine) and the Audi 80 with a 1.6-litre engine developing ... horse power.

Another exciting newcomer is the Citroën GS Birotor. The otherwise comfortable but not overpowered Citroën GS is here fitted out with a twin-rotor Wankel rotary engine developing ... horse power quietly and smoothly. It bears comparison only with the NSU Ro 80.

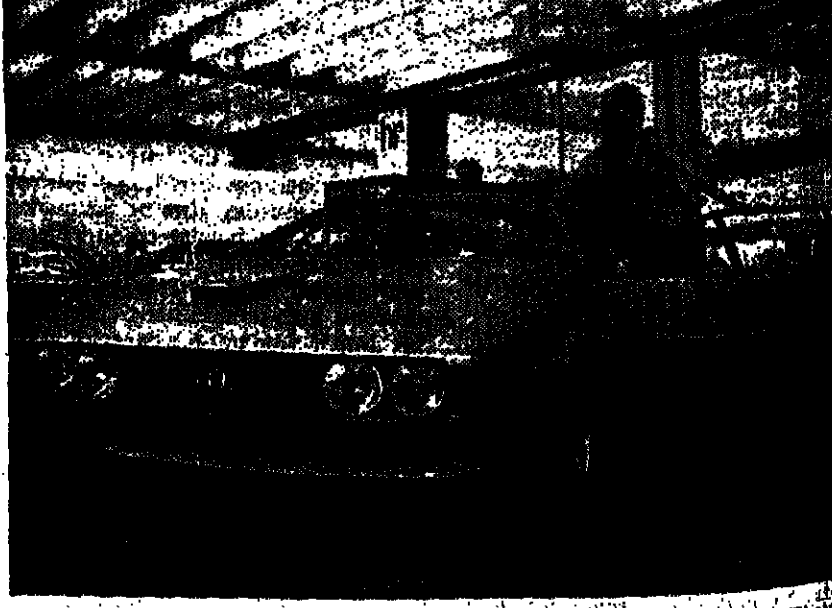
There can be no doubt about it. The Frankfurt motor show can still draw the crowds, about a million this year. There is no better opportunity of collecting brochures. But that is all there is to it this time. Test drives have been prohibited because of traffic congestion!

Stefan Wolleneck

(Die Zeit, 14 September 1973)



The fifty thousand Marks Bitter-Diplomat CD (Photo: dpa)



The Audi Pik-As (Photo: ...)

PEOPLE

Max Reinhardt, the saviour of German theatre

Max Reinhardt twice saved the German theatre. The first time was at the turn of the century when it threatened to get bogged down in the dead end of Naturalism. The second time was at the end of the First World War when there was a danger of it degenerating into a political forum.

Max Reinhardt was an expert in both tragedy and comedy and as such a true reflection of Austrian drama as represented through the years by playwrights ranging from Nestroy to Hofmannsthal.

Reinhardt was born in Baden, near Vienna, on 9 September 1973 and



(Photo: Ullstein)

eventually came to Salzburg via Brünn and Pressburg (now Brno and Bratislava). He was discovered in Salzburg at the age of twenty by Otto Brahm, the leading exponent of naturalist drama and head of the Deutsches Theater in Berlin. His debut was as the elder Moor in Schiller's *Robbers*.

His first rescue feat was coupled with his first stage success. Otto Brahm, though a great man of the theatre, was also dictatorial and raised naturalism to the stage of dogma.

As a full-blooded actor, Reinhardt loved all aspects of the theatre and split with Brahm. Together with others who shared his views, he founded the Brille group. A small theatre was set up in a hotel room in Berlin's fashionable Unter den Linden. The Kleines Theater as it was called started off in a small way as well. But after staging a number of one-act plays it achieved its breakthrough with a production of Gorky's *Nachtasyl*.

Reinhardt's rescue feat was the invention of the revolving stage. This and the round horizon gave the impression of a never-ending sky, making it possible to give variety some unity. The three levels of action in Shakespare's *Midsummer Night's Dream* could thus be staged at the same time.

The German theatre was therefore freed from its dependence on milieu engendered by Naturalism and could once again turn to the elements of acting, music and dance. Reinhardt did not use Mendelssohn's music in random fashion in his productions but to piece together the various elements into a whole. The producer's theatre, this revolutionary innovation in the artistic sphere, is the result of Reinhardt's work.

His second feat of rescue was coupled with one of his few defeats. Reinhardt succeeded Brahm as head of the Deutsches Theater, a privately-owned enterprise, and supplied it with fresh impetus.

Part of Reinhardt's importance arises from the legendary authority of this privately-owned theatre. He continued in the theatre's old traditions and installed technical apparatus which enabled him to enchant audiences completely. He also despatched representatives to find new dramatists.

Above all, he took an interest in his actors, problems once he had established himself as a director. The school of theatre in the theatre became a catchword. The Russian Stanislavsky served him as a model in this respect. None of the other great directors such as Paul Hartmann, Albert Bassermann and Alexander Moissi equalled Max Reinhardt in his discipline and sense of aesthetics.

In the years up to the First World War Max Reinhardt became the epitome of the actors' theatre. At the same time he became the epitome of the Classicist theatre. His repertoire ranged from Aeschylos to *Faust, Part Two*.

The Expressionists also played a role in his theatre as Reinhardt staged works by Reinhard Johannes Sorge, Werfel, Unruh and Kokoschka, amongst others. But Shakespeare always formed a central element in his calculations.

At the end of the First World War he suddenly left Berlin for Vienna and Salzburg in order to revive the mystery play with works such as *Das grosse Welttheater* and *Jedermann*.

But he was more concerned with reviving and saving the old German

Continued on page 11

Manfred Hausmann celebrates his 75th birthday

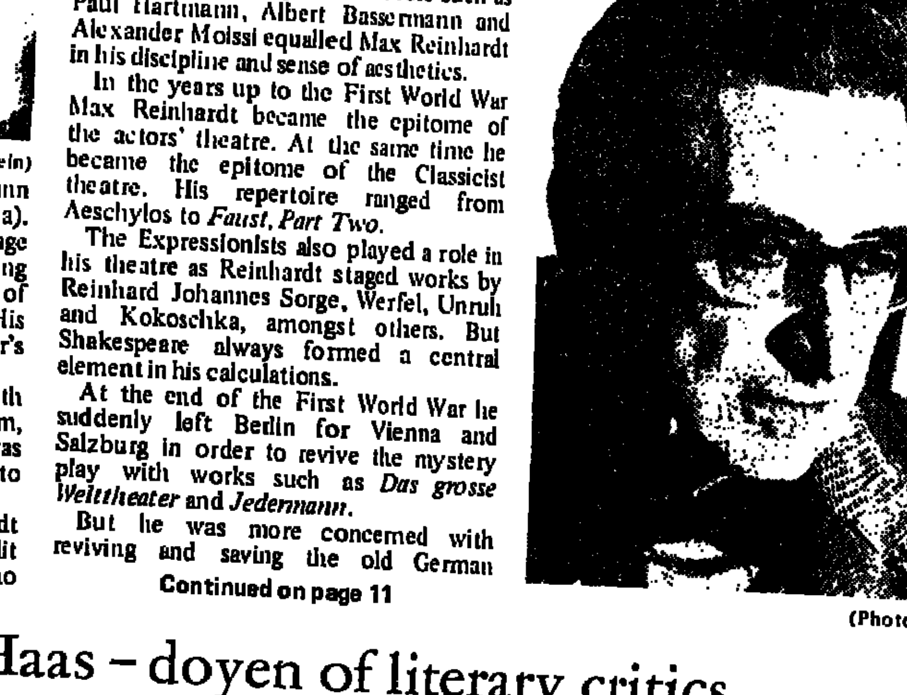
Manfred Hausmann, 75 on 10 September, has ceased hitting the headlines since living in the atmosphere of calm he chose for himself by becoming the first lay preacher of the Bremen Reformed Church in 1967.

Anyone who has read his work will have been prepared for this change. The one-time wanderer and adventurer who wrote *Lampioon küßt Birken und kleine Mädchen, Salut gen Himmel, Ontje Arps, Kleine Liebe zu Amerika* and *Abel mit der Mundharmonika* surprised the publishing world and his readership in 1938 with his book *Abschied von der Jugend.* (Farewell to Youth).

An idol of the young in the late twenties, he became a preacher, a warning voice and finally a theologian who withdrew from the world of literature and went new ways. Hausmann claimed that meeting Karl Barth changed the course of his life.

Hausmann was the son of a Kassel industrialist, studied at Göttingen, Munich and Heidelberg, and was for many years an editor in Bremen. After the turning-point in his life he became a theologian who searched for God and proclaimed His word. The change is already indicated in the *Worpsweder Hirtenspiel* and *Fischbeker Wandteppich.*

Hausmann's publications over the past ten years have been more religious and theological than literary. They include the Hebrew poems, his thoughts on the



(Photo: Ar...)

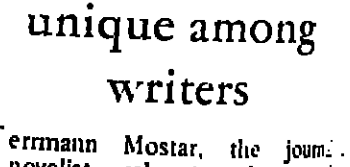
Bible, the Fifteen Picture Meditations ("the reflection of eternity") and commentaries to the Old and New Testaments.

Hausmann has always allowed change in his life and his new course to be discussed.

Hausmann's new book, a volume of essays entitled *Kleine Begegnungen mit großen Leuten* (Minor Encounters with Major Celebrities), appeared on his birthday. He has also just completed a play for children entitled *Zwei mal ... im Warenhaus.*

Uwe Eppendorf

(Kieler Nachrichten, 8 September 1973)



(Photo: IP)

Herrmann Mostar, unique among writers

Herrmann Mostar, the journalist, novelist, cabaret artist, moralist, humorist, lyricist and dramatist, has died in Munich at the age of 72. Mostar had a pungent and committed style of writing; he was a charming conversationalist, a witty and biting writer of cabaret texts and an experienced court reporter. He once wrote an "Aid to Education for Young Women" and always knew the right thing to do in any situation.

His love for the beautiful and sensual led to a book dedicated to Bacchus and Venus. His "human, all too human" observations led him, as Thaddäus Troll once remarked, into the sphere of sublime idiocy that borders on wisdom.

Together with Peter Bamm he wrote "An Extremely Private History of the World" which at first no publisher would touch but which then sold one and a half million copies.

Mostar was a violent critic of confused legal language or antiquated legal forms; he was the champion of common sense and a campaigner against any flagging within the administration of justice.

Mostar, a former elementary school teacher from Gerbitz, near Halle, a former Balkan shepherd and the correspondent of a number of major newspapers, lived in Stuttgart and Leonberg after 1948.

His court reports helped reveal the disastrous lack of understanding between the populace and its courts of law and prevented this lack of understanding from ending in hostility.

He always remained modest, despite his popularity. His colleague Peter Bamm once wrote: "Monks on Mount Athos, camel drivers in the desert and goatherds in the mountains of Arcadia are all certainly indifferent to the vanities of this world – but among men of letters, you are unique."

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 11 September 1973)

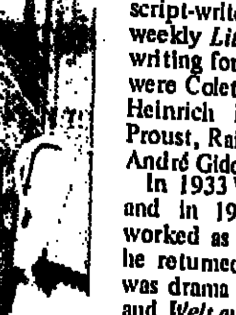
Willy Haas – doyen of literary critics

Willy Haas, the writer and literary critic, died in Hamburg on 4 September at the age of 82. He was this country's senior critic – and not only as far as age was concerned.

No one knew as many famous writers, poets and actors as he did. He went to school with Paul Kornfeld and Franz Werfel. He helped contribute to Franz Kafka's reputation by publishing a number of his stories in *Herderblätter*, the literary journal he edited, even before 1914.

Willy Haas came from a family of Jewish lawyers who lived in Prague. He started studying law before his literary interests gained the upper hand. He then became a publisher's reader in Leipzig.

After serving in the First World War, Willy Haas settled in Berlin and spent the happiest and most successful years of his life there in the twenties as a film critic,



script-writer and finally editor of the weekly *Literarische Welt*. Among authors writing for *Literarische Welt* at that time were Colette, Thomas Wolfe, Thomas and Heinrich Mann, James Joyce, Marcel Proust, Rainer maria Rilke, Robert Musil, André Gide and Gottfried Benn.

In 1933 Willy Haas emigrated to Prague and in 1939 went to India where he worked as a script-writer. After the War he returned to Hamburg via London and was drama and literary critic of *Die Welt* and *Welt am Sonntag* since 1953.

His Monday articles in *Die Welt*, written under the pseudonym Caliban, apperared until a week before his death. These took the form of the literary and philosophic musings of a man who remained non-political despite his past and who always managed to impress readers with his broad education.

(Photo: Astrid Brandt)

(Die Zeit, 7 September 1973)

THE ARTS

Art libraries help promote modern art

Cologne's Artotheque, which has been in business for five weeks, is now "busted". F.J. Goldmann, branch manager of Municipal Library One, made this statement with a degree of pleasure. For being busted is not tantamount to bankruptcy, but signifies the success of this scheme for lending out paintings and drawings in much the same way as the library lends out books.

Cologne has followed in the footsteps of Berlin and Duisburg with a campaign offering art for free to a registered clientele – and similar success has been achieved.

Berlin's Grafotheque was the first in line back in 1968. This library in the Tegel district was the first to lend out modern art without a charge. In 1969 the Neue Berliner Kunstverein followed suit and opened its Artotheque, offering not only paintings and drawings, but also object art and sculptures. It now has stocks amounting to 498 sketches, 198 pictures and 35 objects.

In the Federal Republic as such the first art organisation to open an Artotheque was Duisburg's Lehmbruck Museum. Its stocks consist entirely of drawings, however.

It was at the beginning of this year that Cologne to decided to incorporate an art section in its municipal public lending library. Here too the beginnings have been made with sketches – and stocks now amount to 400.

Freiburg has also opened an Artotheque and a number of other towns and cities are planning to get on the bandwaggon. Art lending libraries have not got a lengthy history as yet, but already the experiences they have gained show that this is an effective method of bringing modern art to the public.

By "busted" Cologne means that of its 250 framed works 200 are out on loan. One hundred and eighty reservations have been made for future borrowing of the more popular numbers at present out on loan.

Some of the really popular works have built up a waiting list of three or four eager clients. Horst Tümmers, the head of the municipal library and the initiator of the art lending scheme, says that demand is so much greater than supply that the library has eschewed all advertising and promotions for the scheme, since they would only cause frustration.

Art library patrons tend to show a marked preference for works that are colourful, pleasant and technically well executed. This applies in Cologne as much as it has done in Duisburg and Berlin.

Allen Jones' *Young Lady Contemplating*

(Photo: Rheinisches Bildarchiv)

Berlin's library has refused to name its bestsellers for fear that this will be disadvantageous to the less popular works. Cologne and Duisburg are quite free about naming names: Lenk, Quinte, Gaul and Vasarely are most with their customers.

Involved art has not proved very popular in Cologne and Duisburg. But the Berliners like Wolf Vostell. And of the most popular works in Cologne the stylized Constructivist portrait of Lenin by Walter Dexel, who died recently, has a waiting list of five clients.

The criteria applied by most art borrowers are simple in the extreme – art should be unproblematical and pleasing to the eye.

The great advantage of art libraries is that they allow their patrons to chop and change the cultural decoration of their living room, with a different picture over their settee every few weeks. Herr Tümmers said: "There have been many instances of pictures being brought back after a few days because they don't fit in with the borrower's living-room décor."

Duisburg's library discovered that a work by Timm Ulrich which depends on a word-play is not very successful. When borrowers have read it a couple of times and got the joke they become bored with it and bring it back.

The art librarians are doing careful research into exactly who borrows what.

Notes are made of clients' ages, professions and the part of town in which they live – these are carefully compared with the works they borrow. The librarians in Berlin and Duisburg carry out similar consumer research.

They have discovered that whereas the main clientele in Cologne and Duisburg are in the 20-30 age range it is the 30-40 year-olds in Berlin who make the most use of free art.

In Cologne and Duisburg academic types are among the main patrons, but the Neuer Berliner Kunstverein claims to have customers from a broad cross-section of society.

Art librarians are not content simply to lend out works of art – they consider themselves publicity agents for artists, helping to boost sales.

Herr Tümmers said: "The period of loan is two months. This is a kind of trial period after which customers are able to purchase pictures by the artist whose work they have borrowed. Thus we are able to kill two birds with one stone – we help to promote understanding of modern and very contemporary art and then help to support young artists by giving them a better chance to make their work known and putting it up for sale."

But the Artotheque do not sell pictures themselves. They simply put their customers in touch with the artists or galleries dealing with their works. In this way they are able to reward those who have provided them with works to lend out.

Just how far art libraries are able to promote the works of artists can only be a matter for supposition. Cologne claims to have had a hand in the sale of fifty or so pictures to date.

Unfortunately the good work carried out by art librarians is being made difficult by a lack of funds. Berlin has an annual budget of 70,000 Marks. The Cologne art service had a starter of 30,000 Marks, but next year its budget will be a pitiful 15.000.

When one considers that frames alone cost seventy Marks, and that this money must also cover purchases of furniture and packing materials and small rebuilding jobs it is clear that this money will not go far. Little remains for the purchase of new paintings and drawings.

But it has been proved that the art libraries help to promote a taste for modern art, so one can only hope that city fathers will soon find a way to make extra cash available for this purpose.

Werner Krüger

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 September 1973)

Continued from page 10

theatre as Expressionist drama, largely influenced by Piscator and his political and polemical theatre, had turned the stage into a forum for ideology. Action was imperative if there was to be a change of direction or a return to the traditional German theatre – and that was what Max Reinhardt wanted.

Reinhardt supported the independence of the theatre of art and did not want to subordinate theatre and art to any non-artistic factors. That is why, at moments when the theatre began to display such tendencies, he would demonstrate the type of drama that lived inside him.

While his reputation faded in Berlin, Reinhardt made propaganda for pantomime, music and the art of acting in Salzburg and Vienna as well as on his trips to America. His domain was everything that made the theatre complete.

The successful producer, director, and artist ended his life in solitude. He spent the ten years between 1933 and 1943 outside his accustomed sphere. Admittedly, he still did theatrical work and even developed one of his brainwaves – the modern mass theatre.

He had experimented with mass production in the *King Oedipus* he staged at Berlin's Grosses Schauspielhaus. He now repeated the experiment on the Piazza San Trovaso, Venice, with *The Merchant of Venice*, repeated it at Oxford University, in the Boboli Gardens of Florence, in the courtyard of Vienna town hall and the ills of Southern California.

But this was already his swansong. Max Reinhardt died in New York on 31 October 1943.

Wolfgang Schwarz

(Nordwest Zeitung, 8 September 1973)

Young filmmakers are still looking for an audience

There is little to laugh about if you are among the younger generation of German filmmakers. Laurens Straub of the Filmverlag der Autoren said: "Films that are seen by fewer than 200,000 people are pathetic."

But modest success of this magnitude eludes many of the films that are churned out each year by young filmmakers in this country. Something is to be done about this – slowly. The Filmverlag der Autoren, Munich, which was founded three years ago by cinematic luminaries Rainer Werner Fassbinder, Peter Lilienthal and Thomas Schamoni is striving to make a greater impression.

As far as Laurens Straub, the head of the distribution department, is concerned the prospects are not bad. He said: "Most major film distributors are having to rethink their approach. Nowadays many cinema owners are rebelling against the traditional blind, block bookings of films, which has often landed them with non-starters."

Straub says that despite the disquiet about the fact that the range of films available is limited a large number of cinema owners show surprising patriotism when it comes to booking films, with German films cornering about thirty per cent of the market. It is quite true to say that some are prepared to accept smaller profits to be able to show what they want to show.

Despite the fact that arty films are largely being shunned and the trend is towards a new wave of commercialism young filmmakers will continue to make their strides towards overwhelming the cinemas at a snail's pace.

This year about 150 million cinema seats will be sold in this country – scarcely more than one million of them will be for the films produced by the Munich company.

Next year the Filmverlag hopes it will be able to boost its audience to two or two and a half million.

Their business began a couple of years ago with Wim Wenders' *Die Angst des Tormanns beim Elfmeter* (The goalie's anxiety at facing a spot kick). The best response so far has been for Fassbinder's *Händler der vier Jahreszeiten* (A dealer for all seasons) and *Die bitteren Tränen der Petra von Kant* (The bitter tears of . . .)

At the moment the Filmverlag has two on release – Ulli Lommel's *Die Zärtlichkeit der Wölfe* (Tender as the wolves) and Hark Bohm's *Tschetan, der Indianerjunge* (Chetan, the papoose).

Great things are expected following the premiere of Volker Vogeler's *Verflucht diese America* (Curses on America) in Munich. The film stars Geraldine Chaplin. Lilienthal's new film *La Victoria* will be premiered in October.

The Filmverlag continues to draw its main hope for support from students, schoolchildren, academics and progressive office workers.

The Filmverlag, which includes almost all the young luminaries of the West German film world today from Fassbinder to Erika Runge, Uwe Brandner and Hans W. Geissendorfer, still works on the principle of producing films in the city for the city.

One of the main reasons for this is that the major distributors such as Constantin and Gloria enjoy forty per cent of their turnover from performances at small cinemas in the provinces.

The Filmverlag is also benefiting from the trend away from picture palaces to screens in small studio cinema seating 200 to 400. Laurens Straub says that the Filmverlag has no financial worries at present.

Peter Dyckhoff

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 31 August 1973)

■ MEDICINE

Autoimmunity discussed at Karlsruhe

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

The twenty-five years of the Karlsruhe Therapy Congress have covered an important quarter of a century in medical history, marked by vital discoveries and extensive pioneering work.

The significance of a large number of discoveries when they were first made has been largely forgotten today as they have come to form a routine part of modern medical practice.

The broad subject of antibiotics still caused a stir in 1949, the first year the Therapy Congress was held. Nobel Prizewinner Gerhard Demagk, the discoverer of sulphanomide, spoke at the congress of the importance of neoteben in fighting tuberculosis and Dr Rehn outlined the state of heart surgery at the time.

A year later Dr Huneke spoke of the impletol injection and the phenomenon now named after him. A year after that Professor Duggar of New York, the discoverer of aureomycin, addressed an overcrowded congress hall.

Poliomyeliti stood at the forefront of the 1952 congress. The result was a boost for oral vaccination and a decline in this dreaded disease.

Other subjects discussed by the more than five thousand doctors who regularly attend the congress have included the Niehans fresh cell therapy, the Bogomoletz serum, acupuncture and adrenalin. Even this short list reveals the broad range of the congress, its importance and its continual topicality.

The major aim of the congress has always been to keep track with the latest stage of scientific research and medical practice while concentrating on the aspect of treatment.

One new topic discussed at the 25th Karlsruhe Therapy Congress was "immunological pathology and diseases of autoaggression", a problem whose full importance has only emerged in recent years.

It is rather difficult to explain the implications of this complex subject to laymen but perhaps things could be made simpler by taking a basically very simple and revealing case of auto-aggression.

There is a form of male impotence based on this very phenomenon. If male sperm penetrates a man's bloodstream through an open wound for example it is confronted by the cells responsible for tracing alien bodies.

As these cells and the most important parts of the system to which they belong are normally situated far away from the centres of sperm production they know nothing of the existence of the sperm and immediately produce antibodies against the sperm antigens they consider alien bodies.

But the antibodies can easily reach those parts of the body where they prompt undesired reactions such as orchitis, an inflammation of the testes that leads to the infertility of the sperm cells.

Reduced to the simplest of terms, the whole problem can be explained by stating that the cells responsible for the system of immunological defence have become accustomed to their organism's normal cells before birth and do not react violently towards them.

Later autoimmunity can occur when the cells responsible for immunity "forget" what they learned before birth or when cells that did not learn the lesson perfectly have survived and suddenly become active.

As far as the special case of the sperm cells is concerned, the reaction of the immunological cells is quite consistent. As the organism produces no sperm at the time of birth the immunological cells would have known nothing of their existence.

The same immunological system that repels harmful alien bodies, especially bacteria, therefore has its drawbacks. You only have to think of the dreaded rejection effects that form the central problem of transplant surgery. Professor Konrad Fischer of Hamburg outlined the complexity of the immunological basis of autoimmune diseases.

There are for example the so-called crypto-antigens which are set in motion by bacteria and react to antibodies induced by outside influences. There is also autoimmunity caused by the organism forming antibodies against the body's own substances which have altered for one reason or another. The rheumatic factor is one example.

There are other mechanisms that suspend the organism's immunological tolerance of the body's own antigens that the immunological system should know anyway. This can result in syndromes such as myasthenia gravis, a serious form of atrophy caused by the formation of antibodies against the organism's own muscular tissue.

Disorders of immunological tolerance can also be observed under the influence of various drugs which suspend tolerance and thus lead to diseases like lupus erythematodes, a non-infectious, chronic skin complaint in which the organs also play a part.

Other diseases on this long list include glomerulonephritis, a type of inflammation of the kidneys (nephritis) affecting the fine capillaries found in the gland, chronic hepatitis, blood disease including leukaemia, rheumatic complaints of the heart and also the formation of tumours under the influence of viruses.

Treatment of course tries to keep up with the course of the illness by probing the immunological set-up and prescribing drugs whenever this is possible and there is a prospect of success.

But the initial optimism with which doctors looked upon immuno-suppressive therapy – treatment that suspends the immunological reaction – has now waned, Professor Helmut Deicher of Hanover admitted to the congress.

Particular caution must be exercised today with the so-called cytostatics. Though the drugs often have the desired effect, they often have undesirable side-effects as well. They must only be prescribed when there is a pressing need for them and justifiable hopes of success.

Karlheinz Ebert

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 8 September 1973)

Dermatologists discuss problems caused by cosmetics

Dying hair could be a health hazard as the colouring used could be harmful to the scalp and lead to allergies. Oversensitivity to dyes is not all that widespread but cases of this type form the highest proportion of dermatological cases caused by cosmetics.

In themselves, the cosmetics we use represent no danger. The mineral dyes the women of Ancient Rome used to beautify themselves, especially those containing lead, are no longer in circulation.

That is why Professor Karl-Heinz Schulz, the Hamburg dermatologist, has found in his many years of research that only one patient in twenty with a skin complaint has contracted it as a result of cosmetics. Professor Schulz told the Karlsruhe Therapy Congress about his investigations.

Professor Schulz advised any woman who suddenly breaks out into a rash for no apparent reason after visiting her hairdresser to consult her family doctor about the complaint.

Apart from the dark hair dyes, the conservation substances contained in creams and ointments play a major role in the emergence of allergies. But this is the lesser of two evils. Without these substances the creams and beauty ointments would soon be spoilt and cause even greater damage.

In Switzerland there is a law that every woman has to have a compatability test to see whether her skin will react to dyes *before* visiting her hairdresser. If this regulation is not adhered to consistently and the dermatologists attending the Karlsruhe congress saw no point in advocating its introduction in the Federal Republic.

But they did make one demand with bringing their medical colleagues up to date on dermatological research: packages containing cosmetics should state their precise chemical composition so that doctors treating dermatological cases caused by cosmetics do not have to contact the manufacturers before their suspicions are confirmed or ruled out. This is the only quick and effective form of treatment – apart, that is, from advising patients to opt for blonde.

The effects of the contraceptive pill were also dealt with in a roundtable discussion of cosmetic problems of interest to doctors. Professor Schneider, the Tübingen dermatologist, claimed that skin disease was extremely rare even after the Pill had been taken for long periods. Skin discoloration occurred only in isolated cases and then only because the contraceptive substances were completely unsuitable for the patient in question.

Doctors should prescribe different contraceptives in such cases, though they can only do this when patients come forward with their complaints as early as possible.

One change in the skin's texture, incorrectly dubbed the "pregnancy stripe" which consists of blue or red discolorations on the stomach or hips which gradually turn white. This is common in puberty and is the result of distorted adrenal secretion.

Baldness was another problem discussed at the congress. There is still no preparation to stop hair from falling out. A few years ago it was claimed that sex hormones could help but it has now been found that treatment of this nature can cause so many distressing side-effects that doctors warn against their use.

In fact, they warn against the inclusion of any hormone in cosmetics. The female sex hormones found in some preparations are not allowed to exceed about one twentieth of a dose that would prove effective. Professor Gustav Hopf of Hamburg, the grand old man of dermatology in this country, says he does not know why they are contained in these preparations at all.

But medical research has found a solution to another problem – dandruff. Research in this country and the United States has revealed that the scalp peels between twelve and twenty times as much as the skin on the arms and legs. Every piece of dandruff consists of about one hundred dead skin cells.

Doctors can now prescribe a hair shampoo that removes the dead skin and prevents the process of decay from continuing. People can wash their hair at least three times a week with this shampoo without having to fear that the secretion of sebum increases, leading to greasier hair. But it is advisable to switch to a normal hair shampoo for a week after two or three weeks' treatment with the medical preparation.

Not so long ago most doctors refused to have anything to do with such "superficial" subjects as cosmetic surgery. But thanks to Professor Hopf it is now an integral part of modern medicine.

"Disfiguration, whether real or imaginary, can assume the character of a disease and is therefore the responsibility of the doctor," Professor K. Bosse, the Göttingen psychologist, said in his opening address.

C. C. Kopp

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 September 1973)

Doctors plan medical college of their own

The *Hartmannbund* medical association plans to found a "Free Medical College" with an annual intake of fifty students. A large number of towns have already expressed interest in the project. The college will be privately run, divorced from the State university system.

The Free Medical College will act as a prototype for further schemes of this type. Professors Arnold and Adam of Tübingen, the authors of a report dealing with the project, state that medical practitioners should cooperate in planning and instruction so that students will learn more than pure theory.

The traditional division of medical faculties into departments would be scrapped, the Professors state. Operating costs would amount to seventeen thousand Marks a year per student – compared with 32,000 Marks at conventional medical colleges.

dpa

(Münchner Merkur, 29 August 1973)

Plastic surgeons meet in Frankfurt

Face-lift surgery is on the increase in the Federal Republic. But sickness insurance schemes are unwilling to cover the costs of removing the wrinkles that occur with age. Operations of this type cost between two and three thousand Marks, including one week in hospital.

"After the operation patients should look at least eight years younger," Frankfurt surgeon Dr Herbert Höhler told the fourth conference of the Plastic Surgeons Association in Frankfurt.

The operation must be planned and conducted in such a way that the amount of danger faced by the patient is minimal, Dr Höhler stated. The incisions and stitches must also be made in such a way that the scars are practically invisible, he added.

No surgery of this type should be conducted on patients younger than forty, he said, as the results achieved are out of all proportion with the effort put into this relatively major operation.

It is mainly women who want to undergo this operation. Up to the age of forty they can usually hide their few creases and wrinkles by clever use of good make-up and by keeping a smile on their face most of the time.

Men too can have a face-lift. But operations on males demand a particularly experienced plastic surgeon. While women can hide the usually invisible scar in the region of the ear by growing their hair long if need be, it is easier to trace the tell-tale spots on men's faces.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 10 September 1973)

■ EDUCATION

Specialist's survey reveals high proportion of problem children

Frankfurter Allgemeine

An alarmingly high proportion of children display serious behavioural disorders, Dr Hans-Christian Thalmann of Reutlingen College of Education found in a research project sponsored by the Federal Republic's Research Association.

Together with Tübingen University's department of education he studied 150 children in Reutlingen and his findings agreed with those obtained abroad. Twenty per cent of the children he studied were real problem children while another thirty per cent were particularly badly behaved.

The 150 children covered by the survey – which also involved in-depth interviews with their parents and teachers – were aged between seven and ten and were selected according to a random statistical process. They were therefore representative of all Reutlingen children.

The definition "problem child" was attached to all those who suffered from mental strain, failed to cope with various disorders on their own and thus found difficulty in fitting in with their environment – children, that is, who needed immediate psychiatric treatment.

Children who occasionally bite their nails, cannot sit still or prefer play to work may be a problem for many parents, Thalmann claims, but they are not problem children in the real meaning of the term.

One of the most frequent causes for the behavioural disorders revealed in the study is the home, the family situation and the parents' attitudes and modes of behaviour.

That does not mean to say any child will become a problem child in a given set of circumstances, Thalmann stresses, but only that some situations more than others lead to behavioural disorders in specific children.

The survey revealed that it was not specific educational measures such as those involving eating and hygiene that later have an effect on the child as much as the parents' overall attitude to their child. Parents who looked forward to the birth of their child have fewer problem children than parents who reject their child.

Seventy-one per cent of mothers who found it a bind to take care of their children in the first year after their birth had children with more or less pronounced behavioural disorders at the time the survey was conducted. This compares with only 28 per cent of those mothers who found taking care of their babies no problem at all.

The same state of affairs was found with mothers who were continually annoyed that their children had not learned correct toilet habits and with parents who could not understand it when their children went through the age of defiance. Generally, these were also the parents who took a negative attitude towards their children.

One interesting indication of the decisive importance that rejection can have on a child's mental development is the fact that there was only one real difference between working-class children and those of the so-called middle classes.

The only point at which the two social levels diverged conspicuously in the study was in the question of breast-feeding. Middle-class children were the same whether they were breast or bottle-fed but 94 per cent of working-class children who were not breast-fed displayed behavioural disorders.

When asked why they did not breast-feed their children, working-class mothers tended to explain that they rejected their children while middle-class mothers usually gave other reasons.

The study, like a number of investigations conducted abroad, rejects the frequently-expressed view that the children of mothers who go out to work feel neglected, leading to juvenile crime and neuroses.

The decisive factor seems to be not whether a mother goes out to work but whether she is happy with her position or not. Housewives who would prefer to go out to work have more difficult children than working mothers who enjoy their work and thus contribute to the happiness of the family atmosphere

The study revealed absolutely no difference at all between children of housewives and children of mothers who went out to work. But there was a considerably higher degree of behavioural disorder among children whose mothers were forced to go out to work for financial reasons and did not enjoy this frequently dull work.

There was also a clear link between "family harmony" – a term that is without doubt hard to define – and the occurrence of behavioural disorders in children. Problems are more frequent in those cases where parents have little to say, argue a lot and have no consistent style of bringing up children.

Astonishingly enough, the family life of grandparents appears to play a major role. Children with behavioural disorders often had grandparents whose marriage was on the rocks.

The parents' marriage too then tends to be worse than others, they educate their children too strictly and unknowingly pass on to them the same experiences that they have gone through.

Alarming conclusion

Thalmann's conclusion that one child in five needs treatment is alarming, to say the least. It reveals the necessity of telling parents that conspicious behaviour on the part of their children could be the outcome of a much deeper mental complaint and of establishing a better range of advice centres, therapeutic aids and similar public facilities.

The fact that Thalmann's study, though restricted to Reutlingen, is the only study so far made on the distribution of mental disorders among children in the Federal Republic shows how little attention was paid in the past to gaining information that would enable more rational planning.

Beatrice Flad-Schnorrenberg

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 September 1973)

■ OUR WORLD

Gem exchange in ancient gem centre

The nearest airport is two or three hours drive away. No one feels obliged to establish an autobahn in this part of the world. A whole world lies between Idar-Oberstein and the wide, wide world.

The town of gems on the River Nahe has not been discourged on account of its poor transport connections. In the middle of the town's charming three-storey buildings a 22-storey concrete block has been erected – the first diamond and precious stones exchange to be established in the world.

The organisation will open for business for the first time in October of this year. Next March after precious stone dealers from Hawaii to Acapulco have recovered from the hectic Christmas trade the building will be officially opened. The building will be a home for priceless precious stones until this date.

This ambitious project was financed at a cost of 26 million Marks by diamond cutters and banks from this country and looks a little out of place in the idyllic surrounding countryside. But the people who have been involved in this development hoped that it would bring not chaos but order in the precious stones business. It is designed to put to rights a failing in the business.

Diamond dealers have had a centre for their business in the thirteen diamond exchanges that operate in various parts of the world for years. Buyers and sellers of precious and semi-precious stones have always had to turn to the source of their wares for business. Long trips to prospecting towns in Africa, India and China are not only arduous but also costly.

The new exchange built at Idar-Oberstein makes these long trips unneccesary. The exchange and sales rooms in the building are designed to serve the 100 international diamond and precious stone merchants with the 122 existing kinds of precious and semi-precious stones. It would be impossible to find so many stones in one place.

Diamonds, produced by merchants from little leather bags secreted in jacket or trouser pockets, are also to be had but the Idar-Oberstein exchange, the fourteenth exchange, is no rival to the diamond markets of Antwerp, London, Tel Aviv or Johannesburg. The diamond business with bitter fighting for profit margins is in firm hands in these centres.

The De Beers group (Oppenheim and Rothschild) manages eighty per cent of the uncut diamond business, which allows them to apply increases of up to ten per cent without any contradiction.

The deciding factor was not only market conditions – the people of Idar-Oberstein have a long tradition of dealing with precious and semi-precious stones.

Three hundred years ago the skill of grinding precious stones was introduced. Not all the stones polished in Idar-Oberstein were imported – some were discovered locally.

Today 122 types of gem are imported from 53 different countries and eighty per cent of them, polished in Idar's unmistakable manner are re-exported. But in the old days local "diggers" used to lie on their bellies in the river water and discover agate. This gave the locals a fascination for precious stones.

When the local supplies dried up several people from Idar-Oberstein took an interest in going further afield to find jewels.

Around such industry a great mythology and wealth of legend inevitably builds up. One such tale concerns a local polisher who travelled to Rio – or was it Africa? – and discovered a mine-owner who was a namesake. On investigation he discovered the man was a distant relative.

It is for the security of the six hundred or so jewel polishing establishments in Idar-Oberstein that the idea of creating a gem exchange has been put forward. Their links with the big, wide world are so tenuous that this proves to be a well-calculated project.

Several months before the exchange opened several important international jewel dealers had rented space in the skyscraper building.

Then their business will benefit from the thing that has so far been detrimental to it – the out-of-the-way situation of Idar-Oberstein. The gem exchange will differ from the stock exchange in certain ways. One of the main ones is the fact that at the stock exchange everything is hectic and everything is carried out at a great pace. At the gem exchange long-winded, careful consideration is the order of the day. At the top of the skyscraper there is a hotel which regularly books guests in for a week at a time. One great advantage of having a jewel centre in a secluded place like Idar-Oberstein is that it keeps crooks at bay. Whereas they would have an easy time plundering jewel businesses in a big city the police in Idar-Oberstein have a relatively easy time keeping an eye on the safety of the precious gems. There is one road for a getaway and this can easely be blocked by a couple of zed-cars. This apparently forgotten twin-city between the Mosel and Hunsrück is in the same kind of splendid isolation as the British always used to enjoy and it has developed qualities also ascribed to the British, the main one being understatement and modesty.

Idar-Oberstein has more millionaires per head of population than any other town or city in the Federal Republic.

Whereas in Frankfurt and Cologne marble facades announce the presence of a milliqnaire in Idar-Oberstein millionaire's row is rather quaint and fairytale-like.

The local millionaires hide their villas in one of the many woodland clearings. And when a local jet-setter flies off to make an important business deal his air is not of worldly sophistication, but rather of good-old Rhineland-Palatinate *Gemütlichkeit*.

Even at the gem-dealers' ball each year when the jewel tycoons and their ladies take the floor, the necklaces, brooches, cufflinks and tie-pins represent only a fraction of what they have in their safe.

Eugénie Bott

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 1 September 1973)



Idar-Oberstein's gem exchange
(Photo: Diamont- und Edelsteinbörse Idar-Oberstein e.V.)

What does 'Quality of life' mean?

Many people in this country are puzzled as to what is exactly meant by the expression "quality of life", much used by politicians these days.

In a survey conducted by the Wickert Institute, Tübingen of 1,810 people with the vote 53 per cent answered, when asked what this phrase mean "I have no idea".

The remaining 47 per cent gave varying answers, but things material were at the top of the list of an explanation of the expression.

Twenty per cent said it meant an improved standard of living, seventeen per cent claimed it implied a pleasant, secure life, six per cent associated the idea with currency stability and five per cent considered it referred in some way to good food and drink.

Four per cent said it was a demand for environmental protection and a few said that it meant that everything would by satisfactory in a person's love life.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 4 September 1973)

Ancient timekeeper

Watchman Roland Mehring is one of the last of his kind. Every evening he climbs the 298 steps of the tower of St Lamberti's Church, Münster and between ten at night and six the following morning blows on his 1.20 meter long watch-man's horn.

(Photo:)

Hamburg steps up anti-VD campaign

Horrified by the latest statistics showing an increase in the incidence of venereal disease the Hamburg health authorities have produced two provocative posters whose illustration and text leave nothing to the imagination and which will shortly be appearing in underground stations and at sport clubs.

One of the posters, of which 300 copies have been produced especially for the underground, shows simply a rumpled bed sheet with the caption: "When from time to time you make love with someone you should realise that The Pill is no protection against venereal disease."

The other poster of which 1,000 copies have been produced shows a male hand with a pill between the finger and thumb and has the caption: "Screw like mad but The Pill is no protection against [illegible] and syph."

Dieter Schmidt, a spokesman for the Hamburg health authorities said that the campaign had been introduced because of the increase in the number of cases of venereal disease, particularly among young people.

He said: "Many young people between the ages of 15 and 20 believe that The Pill is not only a prophylactic against conception but also a protection against venereal infection."

Dieter Schmidt has a reputation for being provocative. He was behind the health telephone service that was introduced in Hamburg five years ago and also introduced the "Organ donors identity card". The arresting posters against venereal disease were designed in collaboration with young artists in Hamburg.

His poster "Smoking is daft" had plenty of punch. This is still well remembered. This time he decided once more the department should not pull any punches.

The pussy-footing methods used by officialdom in the past is of little use. Dieter Schmidt said: "You just have to knock people in the eye to get the message over."

The reaction among people in Hamburg, renowned for being reserved, has so far been positive. So far the posters have gone like hot cakes, according to the officials at the health department.

Since the posters were produced many teachers, youth leaders and others who have to deal with youth affairs have applied to the department for copies of the posters.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 September 1973)

■ SPORT

Werner Lampe calls it a day

Münchner Merkur

Werner Lampe has called it a day. After the swimming championships at Belgrade where he had hoped to do so well he has thrown in the towel, a broken man. Lampe now knows what it is like to be decried as a failure, and it is an upsetting experience for a swimming ace who had hoped to return triumphant.

For years Werner Lampe, crawl specialist, went from success to success. Enough people envied him and took a dim view of his eccentricities, but medals speak for themselves, and Lampe regularly delivered the goods.

This time he was a disappointment. Gone are the days of the Barcelona world championships, and the Munich Olympics are but a fond memory. "Had anyone told me a year ago what was going to happen at the Belgrade meeting I would have retired there and then," he says.

Carping comments annoy him, but in the final analysis he realises full well that he has only himself to blame. "Before Belgrade I felt in better form than before Munich even. I felt sure of a bronze medal at least, and on the quiet I had visions of winning the world championship title. That was my undoing."

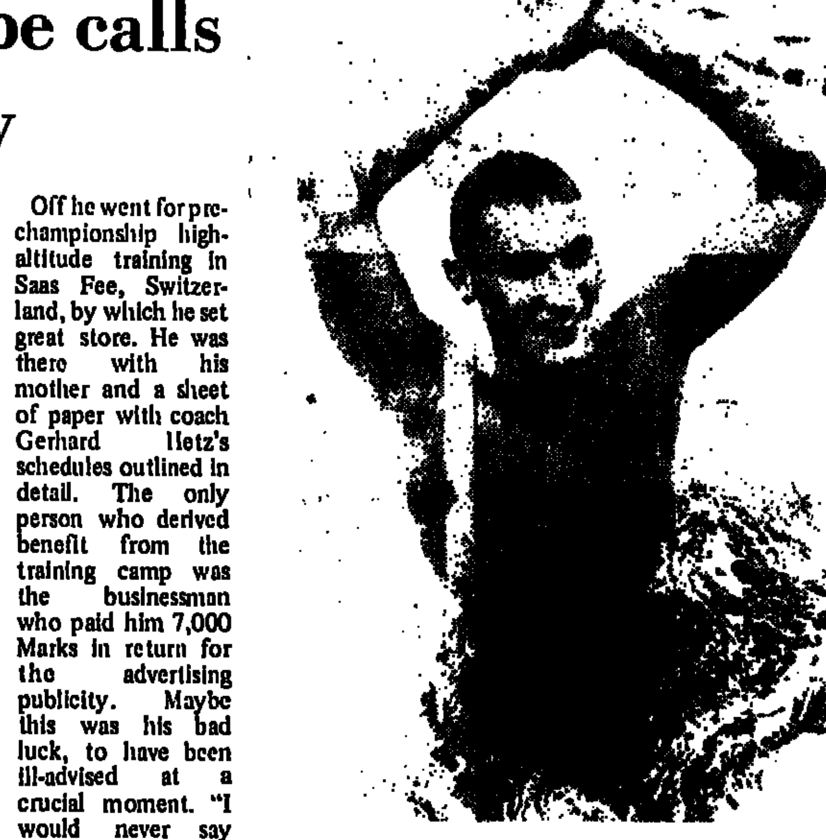
Off he went for pre-championship high-altitude training in Saas Fee, Switzerland, by which he set great store. He was there with his mother and a sheet of paper with coach Gerhard Hetz's schedules outlined in detail. The only person who derived benefit from the training camp was the businessman who paid him 7,000 Marks in return for the advertising publicity. Maybe this was his bad luck, to have been ill-advised at a crucial moment. "I would never say never," Lampe notes, but adds that "this is the end." He left Belgrade for a few days' holiday in Split to recuperate and then he will return to his studies – a university student like any other.

He had placed great hopes in Belgrade, but instead of trophies he has come back empty-handed.

For one last time he gave of his best, determined not to let the 4 x 200 metres crawl relay team down. "At least no one can say that I have let the rest of the team down."

In all other respects too his retirement from international swimming bore a striking resemblance to that of Hans Fassnacht a year ago.

(Münchner Merkur, 8 September 1973)



Werner Lampe (Foto: Horstmüller)

Günter Netzer voted Footballer of the year

Günter Netzer, latterly of Borussia Mönchengladbach, now playing for Real Madrid, has for the second year running topped the poll conducted by sports writers for the Footballer of the Year title.

Netzer is the first athlete since 1960 to successfully defend his title. He polled 128 votes, fourteen more than Franz Beckenbauer of Bayern Munich. This was the closest finish ever.

The result of the poll will certainly come as a surprise, particularly since it was conducted at a time when Netzer's controversial transfer to Real Madrid was signed, sealed and delivered.

Contrary to previous practice the Golden Football will be presented to Netzer not on the Saturday of the poll but on the following Tuesday before the friendly between his old and new clubs.

Next on the list come Gerd Müller, with fifty votes, Erwin Kremers (48), Paul Breitner (31), Berti Vogts (26), Horst Blankenburg (20) – he plays for Ajax Amsterdam –, Wolfgang Overath (17), Herbert Wimmer (16), Bernd Franke and Bernhard Cullmann (each with twelve votes).

Previous winners of the award have been Uwe Seeler in 1960, 1964 and 1970, Franz Beckenbauer in 1966 and 1968, Gerd Müller in 1967 and 1969, Max Morlock in 1961, Karl-Heinz Schnellinger in 1962, Hans Schäfer in 1963, Hans Tilkowski in 1965 and Berti Vogts in 1971.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 4 September 1973)